Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864. NUMBER 211.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8th, and every evening during the week. [illegible]
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 P. M. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Positively last week of the ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
MONDAY, Feb. 8th, debut of [illegible] and Herr Carl Formes. [illegible]
MARTHA.
[illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LOUIS AGASSIZ.
Parties holding Course Tickets for Prof. Agassiz's Lectures can obtain
Reserved Seats for the Course
At GEO. R. CHITTENDEN'S, 100 Lake street, by presenting their tickets and selecting their seats.
Prof. AGASSIZ will lecture next MONDAY EVENING upon
"THE GLACIERS."
Tickets for the course at less rates than single admission tickets, can be obtained at MR. CHITTENDEN'S, and at the Bank of J. G. CONRAD. [illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART.
Last week of the Great Roaring Black Sea Lion, Old Neptune.
First week of THE INVISIBLE LADY, Monday February 8th.
Hours of exhibition, daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission to all the Rooms, Halls and Galleries, 25 cents. Children, under 10 years of age, 15 cents.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.
Washington st., opp. Court House.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT, THE GREAT ROBINSON Will appear. So will
LESTER.
The four best Acrobats in the world, BURROWS, KELLY, BORDEAU AND CARR. First time of MONS. AND MADAME DENNIO, And the new Pantomime of THE SCULPTOR'S IDEAL.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE,
At their new and most elegant Hall, on North Clark street, near Chicago avenue,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9.
PROGRAMME.
1. ERECTION OF PYRAMIDS.
2. CRACKOVIENNA, Grand Polish National Dance, by Miss Clara Butler.
3. ERECTION OF PYRAMIDS.
4. CHINESE FESTIVAL, (comic scene, by six gentlemen.)
5. LA MADRILENA, Grand Spanish Dance—Miss Clara Butler.
6. ERECTION OF PYRAMIDS.
Tickets $2.00, admitting a gentleman and one lady; for each additional lady 50 cents extra. Tickets for the Gallery, 50 cents each.
[illegible]
BY ORDER COMMITTEE.

VARIETIES,
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK......Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD.......Stage Manager.
RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY, OF THE Celebrated Vocalist,
TONY PASTOR!
Brilliant Programme
TO-NIGHT.
SCALE OF PRICES: [illegible]

NOW ON EXHIBITION, A GALLERY OF
200 Original Oil Paintings,
By eminent living Artists, and Originals by the Old Masters, collected during the last thirty years, at
107 Lake Street.
Open from 9 A. M. till dusk. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn Street.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c., AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

600 BBLS. LABRADOR HERRING, AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington streets. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

10 PIANOS FORTES, AT AUCTION,
At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, cor. of Dearborn and Washington-sts.
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
LARGE STOCK OF FRESH AND FINE MILLINERY GOODS, NEW RIBBONS, ELEGANT TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS, At Auction.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street.
HARDWARE, FILES, &c., AT AUCTION.
[illegible] FILES AND RASPS OF EVERY KIND IN REGULAR ORDER. [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
[illegible] Carpets, Mirrors and Pictures. AT AUCTION. [illegible]

10,000 CIGARS, 40 BOXES AT AUCTION. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible] $10.00

[illegible]

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

[illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The whisky market is in rather a "bad way." On the 30th ult., after the passage of the Internal Revenue Bill in the House of Representatives, taxing stocks on hand, Highwines were sold in this market as low as 58c; but it gradually rallied under the manipulations of the Senate till the 4th inst., when it reached [illegible]. Since then, however, the spectre of "tax on stocks on hand" has again appeared, and prices have again fallen—fallen, till yesterday the quotation sank to 70c—*a decline of fifteen cents per gallon within four days.*

The debates and votes taken in Congress yesterday, though no definite action was attained, are sufficiently indicative that we have reached a point in the history of this struggle when people, legislators, and executive are [illegible] ready to look the demand of the hour squarely in the face, and to provide for this rebellion a remedy so complete that it will never need further medication. The vote in the Senate yesterday on Mr. Sumner's proposed amendment to the Constitution, which will roll the stone to the door of the tomb of slavery, is one of those milestones of progress in public sentiment, that assure us that, after all, the moral victories we have won, are mightier than even the material successes of our arms. Under both of these Liberty will live and be national henceforth, while Slavery and the rebellion linked indissolubly to a common fate will perish from the land. "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof," is the cure now preparing for our national ills, the sure guarantee against future similar perils.

While the people are pushing on the work of filling up our armies, and Congress is busy upon measures that shall seal the victories won by our arms, our troops are not idle. A great expedition is moving inland across the State of Mississippi, whereof we shall hear more presently. Again the wave of war rolls threateningly near the rebel capital, and the Richmond papers of yesterday are possessed with unequivocal alarm at what they declare is *something more than a raid.* With these two movements, and the present situation as reported at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Charleston, and Newbern, we see not why the *coup de grace* may not be given this rebellion even before the winter ends. Certainly never were the omens more propitious, and the greatest source of the rebel weakness lies in the infamy of their cause. A struggling people, armed with justice and right on their side might even from their direst extremity pluck safety from the sympathy of other nations; not so with a thwarted horde of man-stealers, women-whippers, and baby-peddlers, whose fate will only awaken concern akin to that which notes the end of pirates and felons. "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." Woe betide the combatant faltering toward defeat, cursed by such a championship as the behest of slavery.

Our later dispatches of last evening indicate that our advance movement toward Richmond was not pushed to the point of strong resistance to the enemy, but fell back to nearly its old location.

Our St. Paul dispatch refers to highly important railroad connections in progress and under discussion, all of direct interest to Chicago.

Gold in New York yesterday rated at 1.59 1-2 a 1.59 1-4.

There is some prospect that the exchange of prisoners will soon be resumed. The Christian spirit of Ben. Butler is admirable. The rebel authorities have formally outlawed him, but he voluntarily offers to *over look* it and declares that he will proceed as if nothing was the matter. Something will be the matter if things don't proceed.

THE MALDEN BANK MURDERER ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The Malden bank robber and murderer has at length been arrested, in the person of Edward W. Green, postmaster of Malden. Green has confessed the crime, and most of the money has been recovered. He was arrested late last night for the murder of young Converse and the robbery of the bank on the 15th of December last.

He has confessed his guilt, and describes his shooting of Converse, assistant cashier.

He further confessed where he had the money, most of which is recovered.

Green is 27 years old, and has a wife and one child, and heretofore has borne a good character.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The commission of Gen. Hitchcock of Dec. 16, authorized him to confer with Gen. Butler, and designated him as an agent to procure the exchange of soldiers and officers, when terms not conflicting with the position of the Department relative to colored soldiers, nor surrendering men without just equivalent, man for man and officer for officer.

Subsequently he was directed to exchange first those who had been longest confined, and to waive for the time consideration of the question of parole, and the excess of rebel prisoners in our hands. He was allowed also to exchange colored men in civil employments for men in civil employment captured by our forces.

On the 25th of December Gen. Butler sent forward by Assistant Commissioner Mumford 520 prisoners from Point Lookout asking an exchange for a similar number, and leaving in obeyance all existing differences, with the assurance that their prisoners in our hands were well cared for, and suggestions looking to an immediate exchange of convalescent or disabled prisoners.

In a communication of the same date he asks for the exchange of Alfred Bengle of the Sanitary Commission, confined in Castle Thunder, whereabouts of Lt. Mason and private John Woolam of Ohio regiments, and inquiries into the proposition concerning the cases of the officers and crew of the steamers Emily and Aaron captured by the rebels last May.

Commissioner Ould reiterates, in a note to Major Milford, a willingness to exchange all prisoners, the excess on either side to be on parole. He says this is the provision of the cartel and "we can accept nothing less. Unless this is the distinct understanding, no equivalent will be delivered to you for any Confederate officers and soldiers whom you may hereafter bring to City Point.

In the hope that such is the understanding, I have directed that a greater number than the total of your delivery shall be sent to you."

In another communication Gen. Hitchcock is reminded that, by the Presidential proclamation, Gen. Butler is under ban of outlawry, and while his Government cannot prescribe what agents the United States shall employ, self-respect requires that the Confederate Government refuse to treat with a person so obnoxious, and that Gen. Butler's agency cannot therefore be recognized, or his person protected by a flag of truce.

Gen. Butler returned the note and said, in reply, that no right of declaration of outlawry by those authorities of any officer or soldier of the United States can be admitted or for a moment regarded by the Government of the United States, as it is certainly will not be by the persons upon whom such intimidation is attempted. He informs Robert Ould that unless his flag of truce is respected all further communication by flag of truce between those authorities and ours must cease.

On the 12th of January Gen. Butler writes again, asking for an exchange of the lists of prisoners and of deaths, and proposing making up of monthly lists.

Commissioner Ould declares exchanged all officers heretofore held by the Union authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point before January 1, and all officers and men of the Vicksburg capture who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., prior to November 14, 1863, also, all officers and men of the Vicksburg capture belonging to the 1st Tennessee Artillery, captives of the 10th Massachusetts and Captain Reed of the 3d Ohio Vols.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The large oil mill of D. W. Baron & Co., Richmond, Ind., was burned on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $70,000, insured for $25,000. Twenty thousand bushels of flax seed, seventy-five barrels of linseed oil and a large quantity of oil cake were destroyed.

Mob Demonstration and the Union Destroyed.

[illegible], Iowa, Feb. 8.—The veterans of Company E, 2d Iowa, when starting from [illegible], Iowa, to report at headquarters, [illegible] went into the office of the Constitution and Union, a paper edited by D. Sheward, and threw the type and paper out of the second story window, and destroyed his subscription books.

Newspaper Life in Dixie.

[illegible], Feb. 8.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th says the Confederate Congress has got in a pet with the newspaper [illegible] all below forty-five [illegible] making it necessary to suspend [illegible]. There are now but [illegible] in the Confederacy.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

The War in Virginia—Exciting Intelligence.

A BAD SCARE AT RICHMOND—THE WAR ROLLING THAT WAY.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM ARKANSAS.

The Seige of Charleston and How It Progresses.

MATTERS CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY.

Aspects of Emancipation in Congress—Senator Sumner's Resolution.

A Test Vote in the Senate on Amending the Constitution.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS BEN BUTLER AND COMMISSIONER OULDS.

Gen. Sherman's Expedition. Matters at Mobile.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH. GRIEFS OF REBEL EDITORS.

Military Matters in Indiana—Hoosierdom on Fire.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 8, 1864.

The Leon, Capt. T. R. Smith, arrived here late last night, 5 days from Little Rock. Her lading is about 100 tons of commissary stores. The stage of water will not permit her immediate return.

The Chippewa is expected to-day.

Capt. Russell, the rebel Adjutant General, is now here a prisoner. He says that Gen. Pemberton has been ordered to duty and now commands at Mobile.

The 3d Wisconsin cavalry has almost unanimously re-enlisted as veterans. This splendid regiment has served two years on the border, and has distinguished itself in all of Gen. Blunt's campaigns. They will start for home in a few days.

A squad of Texas refugees arrived here yesterday. They were six days only from Gen. McCullough's headquarters at Bonham. One of them got a pass to join some rebel regiment, and so got out of the lines with the others. Gen. Magruder is at the mouth of the Brazos river. Seventy of McCullough's men were in irons for desertion.

The most fearful state of affairs exist. The country is one broad battle-field beyond the Confederate army, and deserters and bushwhackers are in frequent engagements, in which the deserters are generally successful. Supplies are plenty. These refugees bring innumerable messages to the Federal army. They pledge enough armed recruits to hold the country. They want only to see the head of the Federal column.

Capt. Smith's log of the Leon says that they left Little Rock on the 2d inst.; ten feet water; reached Lowesburg on the 4th; river falling; reached Roseville on the 5th; there found the encampment of Col. Williams' colored regiment; at Ozark 6th; left dispatches for the family of Gov. Murphy; reached Morris Rock, only thirty-four inches water on the rocks, with great difficulty in getting over. They reached Van Buren and Fort Smith on the 7th. There was no indications of bushwhackers seen on the trip.

Gen. Steele has issued an order assuming command of the district of the Arkansas.

The cavalry advance from Little Rock occupy Benton, sixty miles to the Southward.

The delegates to the Union Convention from Western Arkansas, returned yesterday and were enthusiastically received.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Feb. 8, 1864.

The Chamber of Commerce held an important meeting on Saturday evening and made an appropriation for publishing a map of the route to Idaho by way of St. Paul and Big Stone Lake, which is 800 hundred miles shorter than any other route. The map and information concerning the route will be published immediately.

Chicago is more interested in this route than in any one advocated by your correspondent *via*. the South Pass.

The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad have issued special stock to W. B. Litchfield, of New York, for the construction of this road from St. Paul to Watab, 80 miles above St. Cloud, and from St. Paul to Big Stone Lake. The Legislature has authorised the formation of a separate organization for the construction of the latter and a company has been organized under the name of the 1st division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. Iron has been secured for the entire distance to Watab, and the road will be completed to that point next fall. Work on the route to Big Stone Lake will be commenced early next season. This road will eventually be extended to the gold regions.

The old Board of Directors of the St. Paul and Pacific Road have agreed to consolidate the road from St. Paul to Winona with the Chicago and Northwestern Company, who agree to build an air line from Janesville to St. Paul, via Winona. Twenty miles from this city, to Hastings, they agree to complete next summer.

The 1st Minnesota, 330 strong, left Washington for home, last night. Preparations are being made here to give them a reception.

Fifty-seven more Indians have surrendered to Maj. Hatch. One of them is a brother-in-law of Little Crow.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8, 1864.

There was a very small attendance in the Senate this morning. Several bills of minor importance were passed. The Senate bill authorizing cities, towns, &c., to raise a bounty tax, referred to the Select Committee, was reported back with amendments, which were adopted, and the Assembly amendment as amended by the Senate, concurred in.

The Assembly met this evening at 7¼ o'clock. A resolution was offered, authorizing the State Prison Committee to send for persons and papers, if necessary in their investigations. Adopted.

The bill authorizing the Military Committee to borrow money to pay bounties, was passed. The bill authorizing towns, cities, &c., to vote a tax for bounties, was passed as amended by the Senate.

Four hundred and fifteen recruits left here to-day for regiments in the field.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 8, 1864.

Steamer C. E. Hillman arrived this morning from Memphis, bringing dates of the 6th inst.

The guerillas are getting very numerous and troublesome below Memphis.

The steamer Argo had over 200 shots fired at her. She was lying at Old River, at Point Little, above Prentiss, nearly opposite the Arkansas shore.

The captain [illegible] one shot passing through his coat. No lives lost.

The steamer Wm. Wallace, while passing Island 70 and 71, was fired into and two men were killed and five wounded. She had the 21st Missouri regiment on board. Thomas Ryan, sergeant Co. D, and private John Collett, Co. B, are the names of the men killed. The regiment returned the fire, but was unable to tell whether they done any damage to the rebels.

The Union meeting at Memphis on Friday evening was largely attended. Numbers were unable to get into the building.

There was a rumor that Gen. Chalmers was captured by Gen. Smith. He was reported to have been within five miles of Memphis when captured.

The number of deserters from the rebel army the last twelve days have averaged fifty per day, one hundred and fifty were reported in one day.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Julius White assumed command of the Draft rendezvous of this State on Saturday and has issued the following orders to govern the department:

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

1st. By direction of Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Rendezvous for drafted men at this place.

2d. The following named officers are announced as on duty at these Headquarters and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, viz: Lieut. Chas. D. Kerr, 16th Illinois Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. John M. Marble, 66th Ill., Infy., A. D. C. (Signed,)

JULIUS WHITE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, SPRINGFIELD, Ills. Feb. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.—1st. This rendezvous, inclusive of Camps Yates and Butler and the city of Springfield, constitutes a military post. Duty will be performed at the several camps in strict accordance with army regulations.

2d. The lawless and riotous conduct of men wearing the uniform of the United States Army in the city during the past week, will no longer be tolerated. Furloughed men belonging to veteran regiments are reminded that the honorable name which they have won should not be discredited by bad conduct, but if found in the commission of such outrages as have recently been committed here upon unoffending citizens, they will be deprived of their furloughs, placed in confinement, and held for such further punishment as the nature of the offence may demand.

The Provost Marshal is charged with the duty of arresting at all hazards every soldier, whether with or without a furlough or pass, who may be found disturbing the peace of the city, or in any manner maltreating citizens.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. White,

(Signed) CHAS. D. KERR, 1st Lieut. and A. G.

During the session of the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, the case of the United States vs. Daniel Clapp, former Receiver of public moneys of the Danville Land District, was called up, and judgment rendered against the defendant and sureties for the sum of $6,670.44. The other transactions of the Court on Saturday are of no special interest to the public.

Capt. Henderson, of the 10th District, arrived here to-day, with 15 deserters arrested in that district during the past week.

J. C. McCoy, State Sanitary Agent at Louisville, arrived here to-day. He has submitted his report to the Sanitary Board, which gives general satisfaction, and shows that he had been doing good work in caring for our sick and wounded soldiers.

A soldier of the 10th cavalry was shot by the Provost Guard in this city on Saturday night for disobedience of orders. I have not learned the particulars of the unfortunate affair.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8, 1864.

The city is full of soldiers. Armed men seem to spring from the ground. It looks as if all Indiana was going to war. The return of the veterans has brought out a war spirit in these backwoods that resembles the crusade of Richard *Coeur de Lion*. No nation ever saw such an uprising as Indiana now sees. The coming spring will see a larger Union army in the field than ever before. It seems to be the determination of our people to turn out to the last man to crush this cursed rebellion. It is a sure thing that Indiana will fill her quota.

Four companies of the 63d Indiana leave for the front to-morrow.

The 40th Indiana has re-enlisted for the war, and will be home in a few days.

The 3d Ohio cavalry came in this morning, and left for home to-night.

Fourteen hundred soldiers took breakfast at the Soldiers' Home to-day. 45 re-enlisted veterans of the 10th Indiana passed through to Lafayette to-day.

The weather is pleasant enough to make a dead man live.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8, 1864.

A Delegation of the Freedmens' Aid Commission of this city have proceeded to Washington to meet similar delegations from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to devise measures for united action and to consult as to the most efficient plan for supplying the wants of contrabands.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Newport, Ky., was held on Saturday night. Clay Smith was indorsed, and a resolution passed urging the enlistment of negro troops in the slave states, including Ky. Delegates were appointed to the Emancipation State Convention which meets at Louisville on the 22d of Feb.

From Chattanooga, the news though not very important, is quite interesting. The danger to our right wing is passed. Gen. Lane had made a reconnoissance and returned to Huntsville, without encountering the enemy. The rebels are still at Dalton, but the indications were that they would not fight nearer than Kingston or Atlanta. The reports were that reinforcements had been sent to Longstreet in the shape of infantry mounted on artillery horses. Only a small portion of Johnston's army had been sent to Mobile. Deserters continued to come in freely. One thousand and forty-eight were registered at Chattanooga during January, and one hundred and ten arrived on the first day of this month.

John Morgan was reported to be getting ready for a raid.

Two more steamers were about finished at Bridgeport.

An officer just arrived from Knoxville brings the latest news from that quarter. Up to the time he left Nashville Longstreet had received no reinforcements beyond 3,000 that met him on his retreat. The country between the French Broad and Holston remains as debatable ground, and is scouted by both parties. Communication is kept up via Chattanooga, and overland by Jacksboro and Clinton. Considerable reinforcements have reached Knoxville, within the last two weeks. No fears are entertained at headquarters as to the ability to hold all important points. Rumors of the critical condition of our army are doubtless unfounded. The campaign will certainly open early and with hot work.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALLATIN, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1864.

A successful guerilla chase and expedition composed of detachments of the 71st Ohio, 83d Kentucky and the Tennessee State Guard, in all 300, was organized by Brig. Gen. Paine, commander of this post, and made a successful raid into Putnam, Overton, White and Fenters counties. It was out about eleven days and traveled about 800 miles, killed 32 guerillas, took 102 prisoners and captured 100 horses and mules and a considerable quantity of stolen property.

Among the capture is Col. Murray of the rebel army, and among the killed is Capt. Brown and two lieutenants. Col. McConnel of the 71st Ohio commanded the expedition.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8, 1864.

Senator Worthington received a dispatch from Danville that his son had received a severe accident by which one leg was broken, and leave of absence granted to him for an indefinite time.

Mr. Worthington is one of the most useful members of the Senate and his absence at this time is to be regretted.

Mr. Clemmons' joint resolution to purchase a life size portrait of Henry Clay for the Senate Chamber has passed, the thousand dollar restriction clause being stricken out and the committee entrusted with the purchase consists of Messrs. Robinson, Brestow, Landram, Grainger and Goodle.

The Senate resolved to adjourn on the 18th inst. to meet again on the 5th of January, 1865.

The House passed various local and private bills.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1864.

The nominations of Brigadier Generals of Indiana Colonels, whose names were telegraphed last night, were sent to the Senate to-day. After a protracted debate, they were returned to the President with the information that only one more Brigadier General in addition to those already appointed or nominated, was authorised by law, with the request that he would designate which of the four should fill the vacancy.

The Enrolling and Enabling acts for Nevada and Colorado, defeated last session, were re-introduced to-day.

Mr. Sumner's proposed amendment to the Constitution reads as follows:

"Everywhere within the limits of the United States, and each State and Territory thereof, all persons shall be equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as slave."

In the test question the indefinite postponement vote stood 8 to 31. Ayes—Buckalew, Carlisle, Davis, Harding, Hendricks, Powell, Saulsbury and Wright. There were three absentees, Richardson, Riddle, and perhaps McDougal, would, if here, have voted the same way. Reverdy Johnson, Hicks, Meredith and Van Winkle voted with the Republicans in the negative, and so would Henderson and Willey, absent. More than is requisite, two-thirds, is easily secured in the Senate. The House is more doubtful.

The joint resolution of March 2d, 1861, in lieu of which Anthony introduced a joint resolution to-day, is that proposing to amend the constitution by the addition of a section forbidding the adoption of any amendment prohibitory of slavery.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Sumner to-day, repealing all laws providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and providing that there shall be no objection made to any witness in United States Courts on account of color.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cowan, which gives army chaplains the rank and pay of Captains of cavalry, and requires them to make monthly reports of all facts bearing upon the moral and religious condition of the soldiers. The Secretary of War is empowered to appoint additional chaplains, to be assigned to the colored troops, and to have laymen assistants with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to act as schoolmasters. Also, a Superintendent of Chaplains, with the rank of Colonel of cavalry.

A large party soon began to start from Cincinnati for Arizona with the view of settling.

From those parts of Virginia and even Alabama, deserted by rebels, come numerous applications to the Agricultural Department for seeds to be planted in the coming spring.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1864.

Later dispatches from Newbern say that everything is going on well. Our losses in property are trifling, but we have lost several good officers and men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

The House to-day adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Emancipation to inquire into the facts reported by James E. Yeatman, and of the Western Sanitary Commission, concerning the barbarous treatment of negroes on the leased plantations of Lower Mississippi. It may be added that the Government intends to visit the severest punishment upon everybody shown to be guilty in this respect.

The Union House and Senate caucus tonight adopted a resolution, with the concurrence of the National Union Committee, that vacancies in said Committee be filled by Congressional delegations of the respective States; also, a resolution that the Chairman of the House and Senate Caucus appoint a Congressional Committee for the distribution of documents during the Presidential campaign. The Committee to consist of four members of the House and three of the Senate.

In Committee of the Whole, the Senate on the Enrollment bill received a large number of amendments, including that of Winter Davis, limiting the privilege of commutation to Quakers, clergymen, &c.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment to provide for enrolling all the male citizens of African descent in the United States. Adopted, 61 to 41. Messrs. Cox of Ohio, Robinson of Illinois, and several other Democrats voting in the affirmative. Subsequently, the whole of the section in which this amendment occurred was stricken out. The two following were the only essential amendments adopted: 1st, to replace on the enrollment all names of persons heretofore exempted on account of having others dependent on them for support.

2d. Providing for the transfer of sailors to the number of 10,000, from the army to the navy.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont moved to take up the Internal Revenue bill for the purpose of returning the Senate amendments to the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Washburn of Illinois objected, and the motion goes over to to-morrow.

The Senate amendments to the bill proposing to increase the tax on whisky, is required by a rule of the House to go again to Committee of the Whole.

The House passed a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. W. T. Sherman and officers and men in his command, for their rapid march from Memphis to Chattanooga, and their participation in the battle in that place.

Mr. Arnold introduced a bill to improve the Chicago Harbor by tonnage duties. He stated that a bill which had been prepared by some of his constituents was of so important a character that he desired the subject be fully and fairly considered, but he was not prepared to say whether he could support it. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The bill of Wilson, of Iowa, provides that all who contract to furnish the Government vessels munitions of war, clothing, subsistence, or military or naval supplies of any kind, or who present to any officer of the United States vouchers or papers of any kind, or procure payment of any claim relating thereto, shall be deemed and treated as part of the land or naval forces of the United States; and if any such be convicted by court martial or military commission of violating any provision of this act, or of the 67th chapter of the acts of 1862, or of the articles of war or the rules for the regulation and government of the land and naval forces, he may be punished by fine or imprisonment or such other punishment as the court may adjudge, except death.

The object of this bill is to provide a summary and certain mode of trial and swift punishment for all who swindle the Government.

The bill of Orth, of Ind., establishing a department of industry makes a Cabinet Minister and constitutes four bureaus to be entitled the Bureau of Agriculture, Emancipation, Mines and Mineral and Immigration respectively.

The report in the Washington papers that Gen. Augur is to go into active service, and Gen. Sickles to succeed him in command of the department of Washington, is utterly unfounded.

Gen. Birney is stationed at Portsmouth, Va., and has charge of 20,000 freedmen in that city and on plantations in the vicinity. Only 4,000 rations are given out daily, 16,000 supplying themselves.

The gunboat Eutaw has joined the blockading squadron at Wilmington. The Kia Kiang has also gone, and the race is indefinitely postponed.

On Saturday Gen. Butler reviewed two regiments of colored cavalry just raised. A spectator represents their appearance and drill as excellent, considering the fact that these regiments were but just raised. Each squadron is mounted on horses of the same color.

The House Committee on Printing will report adversely to the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for one hundred and twenty-five thousand additional copies of his report.

The most authentic official information as to the composition and strength of the rebel troops in Eastern Virginia, is that Lee's army is from 20,000 to 25,000. That besides it a body of 4,000 or 5,000 are stationed near Petersburg, and a small body at Hanover, and constitute all with home guards at Richmond, the regular military force in that part of the confederacy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President sent to the Senate, to-day, a communication from the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of that body, declining to transmit the correspondence relative to the Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty.

Application has been made for the revival of a treaty similar to that negotiated under President Pierce's Administration, but which was not approved in the Senate. The main objection is found in the probable effect upon the revenue in the present juncture of our affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The special to the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The House Judiciary Committee will probably dismiss the impeachment of Judge Miller of Iowa.

A bill agreed to by the Military Committee of the House puts chaplains on the same footing as other officers of the service.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Isaac Stone, of Wisconsin, to be U. S. Consul at Singapore.

A. McFarland, of Portsmouth, O., so well and favorably known as Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, has been appointed a Commissioner for leasing cotton plantations and taking charge of abandoned property. He is to be stationed at Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the House to-day an amendment to the Senate Enrollment Bill was adopted as a substitute for one of the original sections, which provides that any person drafted into the military service may before the time fixed for his appearance at the draft rendezvous furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The special to the *Commercial* says: No additional intelligence has been received by the War Department from Knoxville or Newbern.

The *Post's* special says: It is the intention of the Military Committee of the House to press the Confiscation Bill to a vote as soon as possible.

The Committee agreed this morning to a bill paying Chaplains while sick or on furlough.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

The Secretary of War will this week issue an order to raise the cavalry and infantry regiment to 2,400 men each, by consolidation. Further enlistments of cavalry will also be stopped.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1864.

As telegraphed last night, the movement of a part of the army of the Potomac across the Rapidan, on Saturday, was not a *bona fide* advance, but merely a demonstration, the real significance of which will soon be disclosed to the public.

The following are additional particulars of the course and results of the movement:

Early on Saturday morning, the third corps was put in motion for the purpose of crossing the Rapidan, at Martin's and other fords, and the second corps was held in readiness to follow. The crossing of the river was opposed by the pickets of the enemy, who were driven away by our artillery. A pontoon bridge was then laid and the corps effected a passage and moved from the South bank in the direction of Orange Court House.

About 4 p. m., the advance, consisting of the 3d Division, Gen Hayes, came up with a large force of the enemy in a strong position. A gallant attack was immediately made by our troops, and fighting continued until after dark, when our troops, in accordance with orders, fell back to the north side of the river.

The 2d Corps also crossed the Rapidan, but did not become engaged before our forces were ordered to return. The 2d brigade of the 3d Division bore the brunt of the fight. Our entire loss will not exceed 175 killed wounded and missing. Of the regiments engaged the 14th Connecticut suffered most seriously, its wounded being about 150 all brought in and cared for in field hospitals.

We captured quite a number of prisoners, 100 were taken and brought in in one lot. Our cavalry under Genls. Kilpatrick and Merritt did good service and rode nearly to Fredericksburg, capturing a few cavalry men but discovering no considerable force.

Merritt had a skirmish with Stuart near Robertson's River, and drove them back upon our infantry and they drove the whole force into Madison Court House.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Butler's expedition left Williamsburg on Saturday, and arrived at Bottom's Bridge, twelve miles from Richmond, at half-past 2 o'clock on Sunday, but found the enemy posted there in strong force, and continually receiving accessions from Richmond by railroad.

Our forces waited till daylight and then found that the enemy had three regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and four batteries of artillery.

The bridge was taken up and the fords obstructed. A gallant attack was made by a charge on the ford by the 1st New York mounted rifles, under Major Wheelan with a loss of nine killed and wounded.

At noon our infantry supports arrived, but the unexpected preparations of the enemy rendered it useless to attempt to proceed to Richmond.

Our force then returned to New Kent, and were followed by the enemy, who made several attacks, but were handsomely repulsed, with loss on their side of 300 by the New York cavalry, under Col. Lewis, assisted by one piece of Belder's battery.

Our forces returned at their leisure unmolested. The cavalry arrived at Williamsburg yesterday about 3 p. m., having marched in less than fifty hours more than three hundred miles.

The Richmond Examiner tells how the rebels learned the secret of the expedition in season to frustrate it:

"Some days since a report was obtained by the authorities here from a Yankee deserter, that the enemy was contemplating a raid in considerable force on Richmond. The report obtained consistency from a number of circumstances, and impressed the authorities to such a degree, that a disposition of forces was made to anticipate the proposed designs of the enemy."

NEW YORK, Feb 8.—Washington specials say that on Saturday the 3d Army Corps marched to the Rapidan and laid their pontoons in the face of the enemy, and despite of a desperate resistance, crossed, taking many prisoners.

At 4 P. M. the 2d Corps crossed and joined the 3d. The advance was highly satisfactory. Important movements may be looked for.

An officer who left Mitchell's Station this morning says that at about dusk last night, the rebels threw a large force of infantry and artillery down towards Raccoon Ford, opening fire with artillery upon our troops stationed there.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Star of this evening has the following:

Parties from the front represent that we experienced considerable loss on the return of our troops from the late demonstration. It is stated that some of our pontoons were lost at the Rapidan, whereby the enemy were enabled to pick up some of our men who had not recrossed.

It is also stated that a rebel cavalry force, crossing above Morton's Ford, intercepted a couple of our regiments, who were forced to cut their way through, with some loss.

These reports, it should be added, are not at all definite, and have not, up to noon to-day, been confirmed by anything received at the War Department.

LATER.—Parties arriving from the front this morning, state that when our troops pushed across at Germania Ford, they found the rebel ride-pits in that immediate vicinity occupied by but twenty-five pickets, who threw down their arms and surrendered, stating that there was no rebel force within ten miles.

Immediately thereafter our forces pushed ahead in the direction of Orange Court House but had hardly passed two miles when they were fired on from twelve guns. Attacking the rebel force working and supporting these guns, we drove them from their position with considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners, our loss in the affair being 25. The mass of our infantry then re-crossed the Rapidan, leaving a force to hold the ride-pits first taken until the operations of our cavalry that had moved by a different route had terminated. Heavy firing is said to have been heard yesterday, and it was believed about Culpepper that our cavalry was then engaged with the enemy it had been seeking.

Commencing was kept up until late in the evening, without serious loss upon our side. During the night we moved reinforcements to the front.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 8.—The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day has the following:

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.—Richmond is threatened by the enemy. Our pickets were driven in on Saturday night at Bottoms Bridge, twelve miles from Richmond. The enemy crossed the York River Railroad near Dispatch Station.

A large force is massed at Barkiemanville. They moved forward to Tallisville yesterday p. m., and was soon advancing. Their force consists of three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy's demonstration yesterday probably was intended as a reconnoissance preliminary to an important collision.

To-day certainly the enemy has come in numbers, which precludes the idea of a mere raid.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, Feb. 7, 9 p. m.—The Army of the Potomac is again back at winter quarters. General Kilpatrick crossed at Culpepper Ford and scoured the country from Jacob's Ford to near Fredericksburg, finding nothing but the cavalry pickets of Hampton's division, nearly all of whom they captured. A detachment of the 2d New York cavalry went up to Jacob's Ford, where they had learned there was a sergeant and nine men. They captured three of them. Kilpatrick's command, having accomplished the purpose for which it was sent, returned to camp to-day at noon.

General Warren crossed the third division of the 2d Corps at Martin's Ford, yesterday, with little or no opposition. Last evening the second division of the same corps crossed, and attempted to join the third in a piece of woods at the left of the Ford. The rebels then opened on them with musketry from the right of the Ford, where they had been concealed in another piece of woods. The night was dark, rainy and foggy, and the firing of each party was directed by the flash of the guns of their opponents. During the fight, after the firing had ceased, our men were ordered to return across the river, which they did without molestation.

General Humphreys went down this evening and ordered all our troops back into their quarters, as the whole object of the reconnoissance had been accomplished.

CULPEPPER C. H., Feb. 7—10 P. M.—Merritt's 1st division of cavalry, which went to Barnett's Ford, towards Madison Court House, met some of Stuart's cavalry last evening, and skirmished with them. This morning the whole division, except those left on picket, being on hand, our forces advanced and found the rebel cavalry backed by infantry. General Merritt pitched in and drove the whole force before him across Robertson's river to Madison Court House. The command held the ford all day, and then, in obedience to orders, came back to headquarters, having captured eight or ten prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It was reported at Brandy Station yesterday, that Gen. Caldwell with his own division and another brigade of the 2d Corps, captured a rebel captain and two privates of the picket force, on crossing at Morton's Ford, and that the prisoners informed him there were only two brigades of the rebels within ten miles of that point. Thereupon Gen. Caldwell determined to storm the rebel works, where ten or twelve pieces of artillery were in position. He drew the fire of these batteries and discovered that the works were swarming with the enemy, and deemed it prudent to fall back to the protection of his rifle-pits. There he remained, but towards night the enemy opened upon and endeavored to force him to retire from that position. He held his ground, losing about thirty-five in killed and wounded, and retired his command in the rifle-pits during the night.

The crossing of the Rapidan was effected by fording the river.

A scouting party to Aldie and Middleburg returned to Fairfax Saturday evening and report all quiet and no enemy to be seen.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.

The rear car of the passenger train from the West on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, two miles from this city, this evening. A. F. Pratt, of Waukesha, had his arm broken, and a brakeman was killed. Another was badly injured. Several others were more or less bruised. George H. Walker, the pioneer of Milwaukee, was in the car, but escaped uninjured.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—Gen. Sherman's army moved forward from Vicksburg last week, the 16th army corps, under Gen. Hurlbut, following the 17th army corps, under Gen. McPherson, which has the advance. Before this time they have not only captured Jackson, Miss., but have probably attacked Polk's rebel forces at Meridian, fifty miles east of Jackson. It is confidently believed that Polk's forces, estimated at about 15,000, will be "gobbled up." This is the first article in Gen Sherman's programme. The 15th army corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, has marched from Huntsville, Ala., westward, with the purpose of joining this grand movement of Gen. Sherman, and the cavalry expedition that leaves Tennessee to-day is a part of the same general movement. These three columns will co-operate and finally unite, and the public may expect to be electrified with some good news soon. These movements are only a part of a general plan of operations which Gen. Grant has adopted for a grand spring campaign in the Gulf States.

It is an evidence of the strength of the government that it can afford to let alone such malignants as the *Times*. A strong man may carry boils which would kill a weak one. It takes a good pugilist to be pummeling the tough villain who fights him in front, and to hold two or three yaller dogs who are grabbing at his nethers behind. If he succeeds in such a contest we put him down as game.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The *World's* Memphis letter fully confirms previous reports as to Sherman's movements towards Jackson, Meridian and Montgomery or Mobile. The cavalry force attached thereto, under Gens. W. L. Smith and Grierson, is large. Negro troops from Port Hudson, under Gen. Ullmann, are to join the expedition. The correspondent says there are boats on the Tombigbee River, which may be made available, and believes Mobile to be the real object of the movement.

FROM CHALESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8.—The Richmond *Examiner* to-day contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—Eighty-eight shots were fired at the city to-day. The enemy have been hauling ammunition to-day to Fort Gregg and Cummings Point. There was a large fire on Folly Island to-day, supposed to have been caused by the burning of the Yankee hospital. A gunboat in the Edisto river is lying high and dry, and they believe she will be destroyed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—The enemy has ceased firing on the city, but continues working on the batteries and hauling ammunition.

CHARLESTON, 8.—Eighty shots were fired at the city to-day by the monitors, found to be 11 and 13 inch shells.

The War in Alabama.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—An address has been published and circulated throughout Northern Alabama by Hon. D. C. Humphreys, for many years a prominent Democratic politician of that State, urging the people to forsake the rebellion and return to their allegiance to the old Union. This he proposes to do by a State Convention. Mr. Humphreys was a Union man when the game of secession commenced, but, like many others, was forced, for self-preservation, to join the rebels. He raised a brigade for the rebel army, and has been an active worker in its cause. Finding the rebellion a hopeless attempt, he has renounced it and availed himself of the President's Amnesty, which he strongly commends to his fellow citizens of Alabama. Mr. Humphreys was a Douglas elector in Alabama in 1860. His course will be followed by others, and both this step of his and various other indications point to the fact that the rebellion in that State is on its last legs. If the rebel soldiery could be driven from the State, Alabama would pronounce for the Union in a very short time.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Hong Kong dates received to the 11th of December, advising that the ship Contest, owned by A. A. Low Brothers, of York, bound to that port from Yokohoma, was burned on the 11th of November by the Alabama. The officers and crew were eight days on the pirate, and then transferred to an English vessel and carried to Batavia.

Arrived, Golden Age from Panama.

Sailed, ship Winfield Scott, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat.

Advices state that the American ship Imperial had been sold to an English house at Hong Kong, for 8,000 pounds sterling, under the influence of fears of the captain that the Alabama might capture her.

Ship Marseilles sold, to sail under the Peruvian flag.

From the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 5th states [illegible] and a gunboat were at West Point on the 3d, also that 2,000 [illegible]

Twenty-five rebel cavalry [illegible]

Gloucester county on the previous Friday. Considerable anxiety is felt for Early's command in West Virginia. The Confederate States' tobacco agent calls upon the producers to deliver their tithe of tobacco between June 15th and January 15th.

Belle Boyd was at Atlanta a few days ago, she leaves shortly for Europe, where, the *Sentinel* says, she will receive great attention as one of the heroines of the war.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding has arrived from Beaufort. Telegraphic communication had been renewed with Newbern. The enemy had retired and all was quiet.

From Mobile.

CAIRO, Feb. 8.—I have just seen and conversed with a gentleman who left Mobile on the 20th of January. He says there are not over 5,000 rebel troops at Mobile.

There is a free market at Mobile, for supplying all poor people with food. There is no great destitution there, as has been so often reported.

There are no negroes there, the slaves having all been sent to Georgia for safe keeping.

The rebels have four gunboats there, one of which is a formidable iron-clad, mounting four heavy guns.

There are two daily papers now published in Mobile, the *Register and Tribune* and the *Advertiser*. Forsyth is the editor of the former. The daily papers sell for two shillings each, and are about half their former size.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A special to the Richmond *Enquirer*, says:

MOBILE, Feb. 6.—The enemy crossed the Big Black yesterday, and has a force consisting of six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries at the Railroad bridge. They attempted to cross at Messengers, but failed.

The city is full of rumors, and some excitement prevails, but the people are generally confident.

The enemy is 30,000 strong. Gen. Ross whipped their cavalry yesterday on the Yazoo.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A report was circulated to-day that Mobile was taken with 40,000 bales of cotton, etc., etc. It was a lie to affect the gold market.

Mortuary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Colonel Claudius Croset, an eminent engineer, died at Richmond, Jan. 29th. He was a native of Lyons, France.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., presented a memorial asking the establishment of a western naval depot at Cairo. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., presented a memorial of colored men of Philadelphia, asking the privileges of the elective franchise. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen and Slavery.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so that all persons shall be equal under the law, whether white or colored, and that no person shall hereafter be held under bondage. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Minn., moved to repeal the joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, approved March 2d, 1861. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. This amendment would give power to Congress to abolish slavery throughout the country.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of citizens of Kentucky, praying for compensation for losses by rebel incursions.

Mr. PERRY presented a memorial from the Kansas Legislature to indemnify citizens of that State for losses by guerilla raids. Referred to the Military Committee.

Bills to organize Territories of Nevada and Colorado were referred to the Territorial Committee.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., introduced resolutions defining the powers of the national Government.

The President sent a communication enclosing the correspondence with the rebel authorities relative to the exchange of prisoners.

The Secretary of War was requested to transmit to the Senate information as to the orders to Provost Marshals, in regard to the elections in the Border States.

The Senate went into executive session.

The bill to promote enlistments was taken up. Mr. CARLILE addressed the Senate at length in reply to Mr. Sherman.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. ORTH, of Ind., introduced a bill to establish a Department of Industry.

The Election Committee made a report against Mr. Kitchen or Mr. McKenzie being admitted as Representatives from the District of Virginia.

Mr. COBB, of Wis., introduced a resolution, which passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. W. T. Sherman and the officers and men under his command.

The House went into Committee on the Enrollment bill.

An amendment was adopted, making all able-bodied negroes between the ages of eighteen and forty-five liable to the draft. This amendment was afterwards stricken out. The proceedings are dull on the amendments.

The Enrollment bill was debated until the adjournment.

Adjourned.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, February 8, 1864.

TOBACCO—Market quotations unchanged but the feeling is better. Sales include 2 hhds Planters' Lugs at $6@6.70; 7 do Planters' Lugs at $7@7.40; 1 do common Shipping Leaf at $17.10; 4 do medium manufacturing Leaf at $[illegible]; 4 hhds rejected on p. t.

BACON—Sales were made of 5 casks shoulders at 9½c ℔; 10 do Clear Sides at 12¾c.

GREASE—Sales include 20 tcs White at 10¾; 288 do Yellow at 9½c.

WOOL—Sales of 3 bags tub washed at 7c ℔.

HOGS—But very few coming in and the prices range at $6@7.50 ℔ cwt.

WHISKY—Declining. Sales comprise 65 bbls at 87½, and 60 bbls at 85c.

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8, 1864.

WHISKY—Market unsettled and prices declined to 80c, with little inquiry at that. The regular dealers are not disposed to sell at that figure.

PROVISIONS—New mess pork firm at $[illegible], which is 25c above the views of buyers. Fair inquiry for old mess at $17.00@17.25, and $18.00@18.25 for two year old, but holders want 25c more. [illegible] meats are held with increased firmness, and higher prices were generally asked; buyers were not disposed to follow the advance, and not much was done. Shoulders in good request at 7½@7¾c. Ribsides [illegible], and clear sides [illegible], and hams 10½c loose. Cumberland middles at 9½c, loose. Nothing transpired in bacon. A sale of 30 tres sugar-cured hams was made at 13c. Lard is held firmly at 12½@12¾c.

GROCERIES—The scarcity of stocks in our market has caused them to be held firmly at a shade higher prices. Coffee 34@35c. Sugar 13¼@13½c for raw in hhds, and 14¼@14½c in brls; hard refined, 18¾@18¾c. Molasses 67@70c for old, and 72@75c for new.

TOBACCO—The receipts of new leaf increase, but the quality is poor. Old Ohio sells at $[illegible], and the best quality of Virginia at $28.50.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8, 1864.

The receipts of Wheat to-day were 20,000 bushels; advanced half cent. [illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Cotton dull and drooping [illegible]

New York Weekly Bank Statement—Feb. 8.

Decrease in Loans	[illegible]
Decrease in Specie	[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation	[illegible]
Increase in Deposits	[illegible]

New York Money Market—Feb. 8.

MONEY—Easier.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Firmer.

GOLD—Firmer; opening at [illegible], declining to [illegible], closing firmer at [illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—[illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—Martha, last evening, was the event of the opera season, introducing to us Formes and Cordier, and filling the Theatre to suffocation with an audience brilliant, enthusiastic, and overrunning with good feeling. It was in reality the inauguration of the season, the light and blase operas of last week calling out a cold and unoperatic attendance. The audience was unequivocal, and the sweet flowing harmonies and rich humor of Martha found receptive and appreciative listeners. The brilliant and melodious overture, [illegible] the whole opera, was played in good time [illegible] and for the first time in the season, those under the foot-lights came to their share of applause.

Cordier, who will always find favorable favor, was in good voice, and [illegible] taste and finished execution. The *cut solo, simple rose,* (Last Rose of Summer,) in which the vocal interest of the part culminates, was rendered throughout in a most delicious and perfect tremolo, which is not a dangerous thing for Cordier to do. She sang the aria in exquisite taste and with great sympathy, and was heartily applauded. But the weakness of her voice prevented her from producing effects and really doing justice to the brilliancy of the vocal element of her character.

Formes was greeted heartily upon his appearance. He is the quintessence of avoirdupois, ponderous, stupendous, adamantine, but yet gives to the character of Plunkett considerable dash and lightness. The great charm of Formes' action is in his infinite good humor, which radiates from every feature and part of his herculean head. He is the impersonation of good old King Gambrinus, heavy, jolly, serene and majestic. Susini gave to Plunkett much dignity and Jones great elegance, but Formes, with a truer conception of the character, threw in the bluntness and awkward grace of the peasant in trying circumstances. Vocally, Formes is false. He sings badly out of tune, but at the same time produces most startling effects with his great compass and power, and combined with these two qualities is his faculty of expressing all shades of meaning. For instance, the world of quiet humor which he throws into the simple expression, "Ah! Betsy," at the commencement of the second act, is excruciating. Again, in the spinning wheel scene, his imitation and role of the "r" is capital. There is a little scene in which he gets angry with Nancy, where his rage of the old Berserker pattern, and his voice comes out like a thunderbolt. The best instance of the power of his voice was in the chorus at the close of the third act. His tremendous voice rolled through orchestra and chorus like a huge billow, sweeping everything before it. But what fearful work he makes of the harmonies at times! Nobody can find fault with him, however; he is too jolly.

Morensi! If any one has a word better than "superb" and "magnificent," we will thank them to send it to us. She is pre-eminently the star of the company. She has all the qualities which combine to make the perfect artist—a beautiful face, fine figure, an exquisitely graceful stage presence, strong dramatic powers, and a voice of wonderful beauty, strength, and richness. She achieved a splendid success in her character.

Tamaro sang better than we have yet heard him. His rendition of the fourth scene of the third act was very fine, and throughout, he sang very correctly and in good taste.

The chorus was not up to its work, and the orchestra, although improved is still far from being effective. Taking the opera as a whole, although there were some glaring defects in it, it was well done, but not as completely and carefully rendered as in past seasons. The lack of choral and orchestral effects is sadly needed to round off the performance.

At the end of the third act, an amusing scene took place. As at the close of every act, the audience demanded the appearance of the artists, a gentle applause ran through the house and Formes and Tamaro made their appearance without the ladies. The gentlemen began to develop into quite a little storm, and Formes, Tamaro and Cordier appeared. Where was Morensi? The applause and the call increased. The three retired and came back with Morensi, who was greeted with a very tempest of applause. The rather hurried and dishevelled state of her toilet told the story, and was a gentle rebuke to the impatience of the audience, but the heartiness of the applause eloquently spoke of the hold Morensi has gained on our opera-goers.

To-night the beautiful little opera of the Masked Ball.

MASQUERADE.—This evening the great masquerade ball of the Chicago Turngemeinde occurs at their new hall, on North Clark street. A programme of of the more formal ceremonies connected with the festival, will be found in our advertising columns.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following are the arrivals at the Soldiers' Home, during the forty-eight hours ending last evening:

Illinois—T. Mitchell, Co. G, 17th; J. Small, A, 17th; J. Halbert, E, 51st; W. C. Stafford, A, 7th; W. Calvert, F, 38th; J. Lodnd, F, 2d; J. Sybert, B, 8d; P. G. Murray, G, 17th; F. McLachlin, I, 11th; J. Small, A, 17th; J. C. Mitchell, G, 17th; [illegible] recruits from Ohio.

Wisconsin—H. Bighalh, Co. C, 26th; W. Cash, A, 2d.

Ohio—J. Kinsey, Co. D, 25th; J. Bunting, I, 5th.

Michigan—W. Franklin, Co. H, 12th.

Connecticut—E. F. Cook, Co. C, 5th.

Indiana—C. Dryden, Co. K, 28th; J. G. Andrews, E, 20th.

Massachusetts—J. Stemmel, Co. I, 32d.

Kentucky—J. Jackson, Co. B, 5th.

Invalid Corps—A. Satterlee, Co. A, 11th; C. Saunders, A, 11th; W. Kinzie, A, 11th; V. O. Gilbert, Co. —, 12th.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 7th, EDELBERT, twin son of J. E. and S. Y. Church.

Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock from [illegible] Judd street. Friends are invited to attend.

In this city, Feb. 7th, FANNIE LOWE, only child of John H. and Sarah E. [illegible], aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock from 180 South Jefferson street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia papers please copy.

IN MEMORY OF DELIA ISABELL FERRIS.

She is gone, she is gone, the one we loved so fondly;
She has left us for on high, for a fair and better land
She is resting from her toils, she is free now from all sorrow,
And the troubles of this world for her they have gone by.

Her springtime's blooming days had fairly just begun,
When suddenly arrived the messenger God had sent;
The Saviour wants you—it was an angel's whisper—
Farewell, then, dear father, mother, brother and sister.

Farewell my schoolmates, oh! how dear you were to me,
Thinking of how many happy hours have we enjoyed in glee;
How often we were singing, I wish to be an angel—
Farewell, schoolmates, in heaven you will meet me.

Short notice it was indeed, whoa, oh! it was all over,
When we who mourn her loss had to part with her so soon;
In vain we cherished hopes of her approaching summer,
But she was needed there where she has joined the angel choir.

We miss thee, oh! we miss thee at twilight's early hour,
When with loving smiles you pressed a kiss on parent's cheeks;
Oh! how can a mother's heart forbear bright hopes which now have gone;
Her memory it will be ever green within our sorrowful hearts.

Weep not, weep not, ye parents, brother and sister,
She is only gone before, and heaven is now her home;
All our days are numbered, when we will follow her,
So trust in God ye know he doeth all things well.

F. H.

New Advertisements.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS,
WE ARE SOLE AGENTS,
WE ARE SOLE AGENTS,
FOR
Hazelton Bros' Splendid Pianos,
Hazelton Bros' Splendid Pianos,
Hazelton Bros' Splendid Pianos.
If not superior to all others, ask claims by many of the most competent and [illegible] judges.
THEY ARE INFERIOR TO NONE,
THEY ARE INFERIOR TO NONE,
THEY ARE INFERIOR TO NONE.
THEY COMBINE ALL THE REQUISITES,
THEY COMBINE ALL THE REQUISITES,
THEY COMBINE ALL THE REQUISITES,
Of first-class Piano Fortes,
Of first-class Piano Fortes,
Of first-class Piano Fortes,
IN A MOST WONDERFUL DEGREE,
IN A MOST WONDERFUL DEGREE,
IN A MOST WONDERFUL DEGREE.
BEAUTY AND EQUALITY OF TONE,
DELICACY AND ELASTICITY OF TOUCH,
DURABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION,
ELEGANCE OF FINISH.
HAZELTON BROS. by the peculiar construction of their new scale, have greatly increased the resonance of the treble, so that it is not drowned by a powerful bass. We invite attention to their Pianos as upon them of what is so rarely found even in instruments of the most skilled reputation.
Perfectly Balanced Pianos,
Perfectly Balanced Pianos,
Perfectly Balanced Pianos.
We don't Profess to Know Everything,
We don't Profess to Know Everything,
We don't Profess to Know Everything,
But we think we know one or two things about Pianos,
But we think we know one or two things about Pianos,
But we think we know one or two things about Pianos.
Which, if you desire, we will tell you without extra charge.
ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark Street, Chicago,
GEO. F. ROOT, E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY.

DENTAL ROOMS OF Drs. TOWNER, HOYT & FAHNESTOCK Nos. 186, 188 & 190 Lake Street, Northeast corner of Wells.
[illegible]
E. K. HOYT, Dentist.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of SALTRIS & BROTHER, of Chicago, for the transaction of the Wholesale and Retail Iron, Steel, Nails, Hubs, Wagon Stocks and Small Hardware Business, and have taken the large new Rooms, No. 207 Lake Street.
CALVIN C. SALTRIS, JOHN MILTON SALTRIS.
Chicago, December 31, 1863.

SEALING OR COVERING CANS.—H. A. Anderson, of New York, having received a Patent for a new and improved method of Sealing or Covering Cans [illegible]
LELAND & MIXER, Agents at Chicago.
St. Louis Democrat copy and send bill.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—A young man in this city, with
$5,000 to $7,000 in cash,
Desires to form a connection with some good, responsible parties now engaged in the Manufacturing and Machinery business. [illegible]

H. B. SMITH & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of all kinds of Produce, Flour, Pork, Grain, Butter, Lard, Hides, Furs, &c. Office and Warehouse 15 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 269.
H. B. SMITH. J. R. FRENCH.

CAVALRY HORSES! CAVALRY HORSES!—The undersigned will pay One Hundred and Seventeen Dollars ($117) for CAVALRY HORSES. Delivered at the United States Corrall in Chicago, subject to inspection. F. H. BROWN, Contractor.

REMOVAL.
After the 4th of January, 1864, we shall occupy the Store,
No. 22 Lake street,
OVER S. L. BARRETT & CO.
Until the completion of our New Store, now being erected on the corner of Lake and Michigan Avenue, and offer our goods at manufacturers' prices.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES.

BOARD OF TRADE.
A SPECIAL MEETING Of the MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE will be held on Tuesday Evening, the 9th instant, at 7½ o'clock.
To hear the report of the Committee appointed to select a site for the proposed new building for the Board.
JOHN F. BEATY, Secretary.

WE WANT TWO MEN TO TRAVEL.
THEY MUST BE A No. 1,
And who have extensive country acquaintance. Those acquainted with
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS PREFERRED.
Address "TRAVELER," Tribune office.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.—The members of Apollo Commandery and Sir Knights from abroad who design attending the Festival and Banquet this (Tuesday) evening will report themselves at the Briggs House at 8½ o'clock. The grand entry to the hall will take place at 9 o'clock.
By order of the Commander,
J. A. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

THE RUSH TO EVERITT'S ON THE INCREASE, AND WHY NOT? The most accessible Gallery in the city; pictures of all kinds unsurpassed in cheapness, finish and durability. Rights for One Dollar. Call early and make your appointments. 121 Lake street, corner Lasalle.

VALENTINES.
The rush for Valentines has commenced at TALLMADGE & CO'S PERIODICAL STORE, Tremont House Place, first door north of the Post Office.

DURHAM CATTLE.—Those in want of pure bred Durham Cattle, whose pedigree is recorded in the English and American Herd Books, and who is a descendant from the best herds in England, can address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, or at [illegible] Summit Farm. HENRY HAY.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
I. P. FARNUM,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
57 Lake Street.
All orders promptly and carefully attended to.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, celebrated for his critical operations on the Eye and Ear, and extraordinary cures of the most obstinate diseases of those delicate organs, continues his practice at 125 Randolph street. Dr. U. has devoted twenty-eight years of his professional life to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, having practiced in Chicago. Artificial Eyes and Ear-Drums inserted.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail-Makers,
TWINES, CORDAGE,
LINEN AND COTTON CANVASS
TENTS,
Wagon Covers and Paulins, Silk and Bunting Flags, &c.
A full assortment and large stock of everything in our line.
205 & 207 South Water st., corner of Wells.

SEED! SEED!—We have some very clean
FLAX SEED,
Free from all other kinds, which we will sell in lots to suit for seed. Orders promptly filled.
WEBSTER & BAXTER, 219 South Water street.

EDWARD WM. JEFFRIES.
If Edward William Jeffries will communicate with DR. POWELL, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, He will hear of something to his advantage.

44TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY
Volunteers will be
PAID THE LARGEST BOUNTY.
The undersigned will recruit for the 44th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which regiment is commanded by experienced officers, and has a good name in the army. [illegible]
210 Randolph st., at 143 North Clark st.
And at Goler's Saloon, corner of Monroe Street and Market avenue. G. [illegible], Capt. and Recruiting Officer.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. W. Doane & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
J. W. DOANE, J. P. HANCOCK.
February 1st, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of TODD, DEXTER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
JAMES TODD, [illegible] DEXTER, HARTWELL LINCOLN.
Chicago, Feb. 6, 1864.
The undersigned, successors to Todd, Dexter & Co., will continue the General Commission Business under the style of
JAMES TODD & CO.
At 13 and 15 South Water street. JAMES TODD.
Chicago, Feb. 6, 1864.

PLOWS!
F. F. SMITH'S Patent "Cast Steel" Turf and Stubble Plows, manufactured only by COLLINS & CO., Hartford. Sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY K. TAYLOR, [illegible] street, Chicago. [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe
AND [illegible]
[illegible]

GEO. G. POPE
Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer,
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

THURLOW WEED WANTS THE HOMESTEAD LAW WAIVED.

Thurlow Weed, a quasi-Copperhead, or an "apostate Republican," whichever you please to call it, has addressed a letter to Senator Morgan, ex-Governor of New York, in which he advocates the repeal of the Homestead Law, as a measure required to sustain the national credit. He thinks that the war will have cost at its termination, four thousand millions of dollars, and that three-fourths of this sum will remain as national debt. As the debt on the 30 of June, 1863, was fourteen hundred and fifty millions at the end of nearly three years here mentioned, it will hardly increase fifteen hundred and fifty millions during the next six months, when the rebellion is all probability, will be crushed out. Thirty-four pts his estimate six or eight hundred millions too high. But let that pass at present.

He professes that his mind is filled with apprehensions of "an approach of monstrous financial crisis—a crisis which if not seasonably provided for, may prove as serious a trial to the Union as that which has produced it."

He proceeds to say that ex-Gov. Fish, of New York, in a recent conversation upon the financial future of the country, suggested that in the event of a complete pacification of the Union, that the citizens of the rebel States will vote solid against paying taxes for the support of the National Debt—having no interest in it. His language is as follows:

In the event which we all contemplate—a restored Union—the interest of a system of taxation adapted to the development of the country, will be a matter of daily, hourly, and yearly, lasting doll will have been created for its support. The citizens of those States, taxed against their not desirous of the government, and have no interest in its debt. Should they be taxed? Yes! Why? This would be regarded as a fresh infliction, or at least, as a fresh exaction. Yet, I repeat, that the will, however, be a dangerous, if not impossible, thing for the rebellious States to tax themselves for the interest on the national debt. Yet is it not equally just and wise that we should make "indulgence" as little burdensome and irritating as possible?

Suppose the present rebel inhabitants after being reduced to obedience, shall vote against the payment of the war debt, which still remains will that make? The people of the loyal States and the loyal people of the Southern States will never listen to repudiation. The honor of the people is as precious in their eyes as the unity of the Republic. They will make as many sacrifices to save themselves from disgrace, as to save their country from disruption. Traitors only will object to paying the debt, principal and interest, and they are now and ever will be in a minority. Well's prophecy is that the debt will "illiterate burdensome and irritating as possible," and to avoid "an approaching momentous financial crisis" is to repeal the Homestead Act, sell the public lands as before, and apply the proceeds to meet the interest of the debt. He says:

The repeal of the Homestead Law would subject those who would be its beneficiaries to disappointment. All the circumstances and conditions of the country and people have changed. The claims of the impoverished laborer, who would "settle down with his family on the public domain in free homesteads to the farmers of Europe and of America; to invite the industrial classes—the hard workers of the Sabbath—to flock hither and help to cultivate, enrich, adorn and enjoy this grand institutional empire of Freedom." That is the true and sure way to postpone, indefinitely, "an approaching momentous financial crisis," to support the Government, and pay the national debt, which is the money price paid for the forces of Liberty to make the States all free, and forever one and indivisible.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD—ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The position of the members of the Roman Catholic Church in this city and diocese, who are also members of the Fenian Brotherhood, is somewhat unusual in that particular church, whose people we are not accustomed to see differing any respectable extent from the authority of their pastors or bishops. We have stated, heretofore, that the object of the organization is "the fostering and sustaining the cause of Irish nationality and independence." So far as we can see, in this there is no criminal purpose or design. The convention of the brotherhood which assembled in this city recently, in the second resolution congratulatory dictated, "That we, the representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood, in the United States, do hereby solemnly declare, in the presence of our fellow citizens, our allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States of America."

Our impression was, until within the past few days, that some Fenian were adherents to the faith, but we find it is composed of men of all countries and all creeds who had already or (without a contradiction) The pledge of allegiance is as follows:

"I, solemnly pledge my sacred word of honor as a soldier and honest man, that I will never, directly or indirectly, do any thing injurious to the cause of Ireland, and for the establishment of a free and independent Government in Ireland."

The Bishop, in his circular, read in all the Catholic churches last Sunday, condemns the Fenian and Sachem-society; frankly, honestly, and in plain terms he says that he cannot find out, and which he could be most to know as a Catholic bishop, feeling, he continues, it his duty to warn the faithful against the oath of the Fenian Brotherhood, which he says, "is a pledge to obey the orders of a secret society, the members of which are sworn to secrecy." He says all his people to disobey the orders of the Fenian society, and if they do so, they will be "cut off from the communion of the Church." He says, "I do not, indeed, wish to deny them any proper rights, but I do wish to see them, and the public, that I am not a Fenian." He says, "I do not wish to be a Fenian." He says, "I do not wish to be a Fenian." He says, "I do not wish to be

Miscellaneous.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

[illegible]

Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer

Zylobalsamum.

[illegible]

Robaek's Bitters.

GREENBACKS are GOOD BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER

ROBACK'S ROBACK'S ROBACK'S STOMACH STOMACH STOMACH BITTERS

ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS, sold everywhere, and used by everybody.

[illegible]

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS

Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

[illegible]

Educational.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Beware of False Prophets.

[illegible]

Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.

[illegible]

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Hotels.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN CHICAGO,

Kept Exclusively on the European Plan.

Such an establishment has long been needed in our growing city, and we are happy to inform our readers, such a one is now about to be opened. The

RICHMOND HOUSE,

[illegible]

The House will be opened for the reception of guests on

Monday, the 8th inst.,

Under the management of Mr. W. H. BURROUGHS of New York.

Chicago, Feb. 4th, 1864.

Banking and Exchange.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF

Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, in the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL] In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1864.

[Signed.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 235.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

SUCCESSOR TO

J. A. ELLIS & CO.

We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

We also keep on hand for sale United States Revenue Stamps, allowing the usual discount on orders for one hundred dollars and upwards.

Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

J. A. ELLIS, President.

EDWD. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Chicago, February 5th, 1864.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO.

Loomis' Block, No. 8 Clark Street,

Near South Water Street.

All Savings upon which Six per cent. interest is paid, will be secured by the Five-Twenty Bonds of the United States.

J. P. REYNOR, Pres't.

LAZELL E. ALEXANDER, Cash.

[illegible]

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

(Incorporated February, 1861.)

Office 104 & 106 Washington-st., Methodist Church Block.

This Institution receives deposits of FIVE CENTS and upwards from all classes of persons, including MINORS and MARRIED WOMEN, and allows interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. [illegible]

JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. R. KIDDER,

GEO. SCHNEIDER, Vice-President. C. D. NICKFORD, Assistant Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

SOUTH-WEST COR. LAKE AND CLARK STS.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $300,000.

E. E. BRAINTRD, Cashier.

E. AIKEN, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

[illegible]

To Contractors

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

[illegible]

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2d, 1864.

[illegible]

M. P. SMALL, Lieut. Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

Oak Leather.

OAK LEATHER.

J. Y. McLaughlin & Co.,

216 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

HARNESS, BRIDLE, UPPER, KIP AND CALF, WAX SPLIT, BELT, FAIR BRIDLE. — All Oak.

Also, all kinds of PATENT LEATHER, [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Death of Gov. Gamble—His Successor—The Gen. Grant Banquet—Gen. Rosecrans All Right—Bushwhackers in the Southwest—Gen. Schofield, &c., &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4, 1864.

The death of Gov. Gamble, the arrival of Gen. Rosecrans, the departure of Gen. Schofield, the complimentary banquet to Gen. Grant, and the very enthusiastic public meeting in relation to the reception of the re-enlisted veteran volunteers, and a grand Mississippi Valley Fair for the benefit of the Western Sanitary Commission—form the leading events of the last week.

The decease of Gov. Gamble was not a surprise. He has been quite sick for a long time, and his illness was the direct result of the accident, by which he suffered a fracture of the right shoulder, last summer, combined with the feebleness of old age. His last words were: "I shall never do anything that I do not think is right"—a noble sentiment. Gov. Gamble has not been belied in his lifetime. He has always received credit for possessing a kind heart and the virtues of a christian gentleman. Personally his life was exemplary, and he died with the respect of his fellow citizens. Yet politically he was mistaken in his views on the main question, and although sincere in his convictions, and shrewd in his observations, he was unable to comprehend the tremendous strides of public sentiment in this State. This mistake led to many errors, and produced a counter irritation by stirring up the hostility of the radicals. He accepted the position of a political opponent of the radicals, and they in turn felt justified in attacking his policy, because, in their judgment, it was wrong. Gov. Gamble trusted his friends too much, and was led into many false steps by their representations. He dealt with his enemies firmly, and yet they have not a word to say against his official honesty. There is not in the conservative ranks another man who can command the same respect that he possessed, and his loss will be more seriously felt by that party than by the State.

Our new Governor, Willard P. Hall, is a different sort of a man. He has neither the attainments nor the personal character borne by the deceased Governor. He has been mixed with Missouri politics for many years, and understands what is termed in the vernacular "the ropes." As a politician he has had more experience than Gov. Gamble. If the State was an immense political convention there is no doubt Gov. Hall could manage it admirably. Politically he is worse than Gov. Gamble, because he lacks his shrewdness and forecast. Consequently when he takes a notion to pitch in on any question he is apt to drive on regardless of breakers ahead of him, whereas Gov. Gamble had the fortunate habit of avoiding such squalls and backing out gracefully when a collision was inevitable. Gov. Hall is more dangerous to the peace of the State. His sentiments are of the rabid proslavery copperhead type, and his hatred of Abolitionists so intense that he will find himself without the influence at Washington which Gov. Gamble had through Edward Bates, and which carried him through many a controversy. Gov. Hall will be lucky if he is not in open hostility to the President in three months hence.

The complimentary banquet to Gen. Grant was a very pretty compliment to the General, but in all other respects it was a decided failure. The leaders in the enterprise probably expected to draw out Gen. Grant in some way, but they were disappointed. He was dumb as an oyster on political subjects, but free as air on every other topic. No argument could persuade him to make a speech, and the conservative chaps who had him in tow were doubtless disappointed. The managers having decided to allow the city authorities to participate in the preliminaries, attempted to drag in the Mayor and other officials by sending them invitations to attend the banquet; but the well-known hostility between the getters up of the dinner and the Radicals was too plainly manifested on this occasion to deceive anybody. The Mayor declined to attend, having previously paid his respects to Gen. Grant at his residence, and having previously signed the complimentary resolutions in honor of Gen. Grant passed by the city council.

Gen. Rosecrans has been the hero of the hour, having, by his free and social intercourse with our citizens, carried off the honors from Gen. Grant, although both were the recipients of public and private testimonials while both were here. The new commander of the department of Missouri is now temporarily absent attending a court martial at Louisville. On his return here it is understood that he contemplates visiting all the military posts in the department. The General has not had sufficient time to make a clean sweep in some of the department offices, which is so sorely needed. He has started out, however, with a firm determination to administer the affairs of the department with a due regard to the interests of the Government. His first general order recognizes the principle of universal freedom as the basis for the conduct of the war, and will doubtless give that principle vitality by his exercise of power.

Complaints are heard in the southwest that the country is in such a defenceless state that guerillas come and go without let or hindrance. There is so little worth stealing there that the guerillas do not find it advantageous to give it their attention. The only damage inflicted by bushwhackers is upon themselves. Every Government train requires an escort of cavalry large enough to form an army out of a few escorts. Refugees from Arkansas are continually passing into Missouri en route to Kansas and more peaceful portions of Missouri. The principal military stations are Springfield, Cassville and Fayetteville, but the scarcity of forage renders the support of cavalry in that region exceedingly difficult.

The Provost Marshal has lately been engaged in the work of redressing the infamous wrongs practiced upon contrabands, especially females, in this city. It has been a frequent custom to engage the services of contrabands, and after keeping them engaged a few weeks, to turn them off without payment of a cent of wages. Being ignorant of their remedy and reluctant to make a fuss about the matter, these creatures have been treated in this manner repeatedly. At last the evil attracted the attention of the Contraband Relief Society, and they have set about ferretting out the specific instances of abuse and compelling the employers to pay their help according to agreement, or where no agreement was made, to pay a fair price for the labor. The Government police have forced many of these Copperheads, of both sexes, to pay their back dues to contrabands, and it is hoped the good work may go on till the last dollar is paid.

A Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair is to be held here about the 1st of May. That is relied upon as a fixed fact. General Rosecrans, who was President of the organization which gave the Fair in Cincinnati, has consented to give the benefit of his name and experience to this enterprise, and the loyal ladies, although working in the midst of a community strongly tinctured with a disloyal sentiment, are going to work heart and soul in the cause. They are modest in their figures by the side of New York, Boston, Brooklyn and Cincinnati. They expect to make $100,000, and intend to work hard to exceed that sum. The citizens have just contributed $25,000 to the Western Sanitary Commission, to relieve it until the Fair is over.

"Peace go with him," said a copperhead recently on the departure of Gen. Schofield. "Peace will go with him, for the rebels," suggested a loyal man. The Missourians feel a sincere sympathy for any loyal community inflicted by the presence of Gen. Schofield in chief command, and if East Tennessee is not sick of him in sixty days, it will be something wonderful indeed.

The new State Convention bill has been virtually stripped of its most desirable features, through the votes of the copperheads in the lower branch of the Legislature, combined with four or five weak-kneed members who have lately acted with the Radical party. The bill as it now stands postpones the election of delegates till November, when the copperheads hope to elect a majority of the body, and merely ratify the acts of the old Convention.

A Copperhead Editor Exposed.

As we expected, Capt. Ward of Detroit has published a card completely refuting the libellous accusations of the Detroit *Free Press* that he has pocketed $40,000 of Government funds. Mr. Ward thus turns the tables upon the writer of the article in question, and shows that even a Copperhead editor may not be a model of purity. The following extract is pertinent:

It is with great reluctance that I am compelled to refer to any individual in this connection, for of all things I dislike personal allusions in public communications. But the responsible editor of the *Free Press* was the President of the unfortunate Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Company, when the resolution was passed authorizing the payment of $10,000 per year to the persons who would endorse and carry the bonds, and who was of course conversant with all the facts, and he was the man who *engineered* the continuation of the debt, with the United States authorities, until the Government lost its claim on the sureties, and he was the man who, as President of the road, attempted to get a sham claim of $100,000 approved by the Directors of that Company, when one of them told him that if such a claim passed, every man who voted for it ought to go to State Prison, and the claim never appeared before the Board again. Then this same Mr. Walker is the man who proposed to appropriate $50,000 of the bonds of the Company to pay certain members of Congress and lobby members for services in procuring certain legislation, and when the appropriation was objected to, he was the man who replied that public officers had to be paid for all such services. Again this same Mr. Walker is the man who approached the State Treasurer with a proposition to borrow $100,000 of the State money for a consideration, when at the same time I was surety in his bond. And again, he is one of the parties who expected to get a share of this same $40,000 which I obtained from the railroad company, if it had fallen into other hands than mine—as I was credibly informed—and with the intention, if the plan had been successful, to have offered the Government but $20,000 for their claim on the sureties of the bonds. When this Mr. Walker is so buried up in this species of implication that Satan himself will be exhausted before he reaches the inner folds of his garments, I think him the last man in this city to head his flaming articles with "great frauds on the Government," even if perpetrated by the most flagrant gambler within its limits.

I would not wish any person to infer from the above, that what Mr. Walker has done or wishes to do, is the least justification for any other person to depart from the strict path of rectitude in their business affairs; and if I have departed from that course in this transaction, I hold myself fully responsible, and subject to the just criticism of every well-wisher to the country, for I am the last man who will claim the right to be tenderly treated, while I purposely do a willful and deliberate fraud. E. B. WARD.

DETROIT, Feb. 6, 1864.

SPEECH OF HON. E. B. WASHBURNE, OF ILLINOIS,

On the Bill to Revive the Grade of Lieut. General.

In the House, on Feb. 1st, the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General being under discussion, Mr. Washburne said:

I had not intended to submit any remarks on this bill. I have made no preparation whatever to speak to its merits; and if I had I should be unable to do so on account of the present state of my health. No subject of less importance than this, no bill in which I felt a less degree of interest, could have brought me to the House to-day. I had not looked for the opposition to the bill which has been manifested.

The proposition is to revive the grade of Lieutenant General for the purpose of conferring it not only for the recognition of distinguished and exceptional services already rendered to the country, but for the practical purpose of investing full command of the army in the party receiving the appointment, in subordination, of course, to the Commander-in-Chief under the Constitution. I do not propose to enter upon the reasons which I supposed would control the House in passing this bill. Those reasons must suggest themselves to all men who love our country and the flag. They spring from the admiration which a great and magnanimous people must ever feel for deeds of heroism and for public service of untold value, and for which no reward can be esteemed too great. The question has been raised as to whom will be appointed under the bill in the event of its passage. I take it there is no gentleman upon this floor who has really any doubt upon whom this appointment will be conferred. Under the language of the bill, referring to most eminent and distinguished service, I think one individual, and one individual alone, is pointed out so distinctly that no man can misunderstand.

A great deal has been said as to what might have happened if some such bill had passed two years ago; that such or such a man might have received the honor, and implying that the party upon whom the honor may be conferred under this bill may prove himself unworthy. How much, I would ask, is now to be required of a General before he can have the confidence of this House? Has not General Grant earned that confidence and proved himself worthy of full trust in the greatest positions? I demand to know what would have been our position as a nation in our present struggle had it not been for the achievements of General Grant? Where can you point to a series of greater triumphs than he has achieved, a more complete succession of victories, which are unsurpassed in history, and which for the brilliancy of their achievement, and in furtherance of the great cause in which he has so nobly fought, have made his name and his fame as lasting as the history of the nation?

I have spoken of the interest I feel in this bill, but if I know myself it is a feeling that arises far above the considerations of personal friendship which I entertain for the distinguished soldier whose name has been connected with it. I am not here to speak for General Grant. No man with his consent has ever mentioned his name in connection with any position. I say what I know to be true when I allege that every promotion he has received since he first entered the service to put down this rebellion was moved without his knowledge or consent; and in regard to this very matter of Lieutenant General, after the bill was introduced and his name mentioned in connection therewith, he wrote me and admonished me that he had been highly honored already by the Government, and did not ask or deserve anything more in the shape of honor or promotion; and that a success over the enemy was what he craved above everything else; that he only desired to hold such an influence over those under his command as to use them to the best advantage to secure that end. Such is the language of this patriotic and single-minded soldier, ambitious only of serving his country and doing his whole duty. Sir, whatever this House may do, the country will do justice to General Grant. We can see that. I think I can appreciate that myself.

After the battle of Shiloh, a little less than two years ago, a wave of calumny and detraction swept over General Grant with a power that would have overwhelmed any man of less strength and courage. My neighbor and my friend, appointed upon my own recommendation, I sought in my place on this floor the earliest occasion to tell the country something of this General, denunciations of whom were ringing from one end of the country to the other. I believe I can say I scarcely had the sympathy of a single member on this floor in making that speech, which was only regarded as a somewhat extravagant defense of a friend. Willing to take the responsibility of standing by my record then, I now appeal to history for my justification, and ask if General Grant has not far transcended everything that I claimed for him.

It cannot certainly, Mr. Speaker, be necessary for me to enter into any detail of the services of General Grant to the country.—They are as familiar as household words to our constituents, if not to us here. Why necessary to recount that long list of triumphs and of victories from Belmont to Lookout Mountain? Look at what this man has done for his country, for humanity and civilization—this modest and unpretending general whom gentlemen appear to be so much afraid of. He has fought more battles and won more victories than any man living; he has captured more prisoners and taken more guns than any general of modern times. To us in the great valley of the West he has rendered a service in opening our great channel of communication to the ocean, so that the great Father of Waters now goes "unvexed to the sea," which endears him to all our hearts. Sir, when his blue legions crowned the crests of Vicksburg, and the hosts of rebeldom laid their arms at the feet of this great conqueror, the rebel confederacy was cut in twain and the backbone of the rebellion broken.

I speak of the fall of Vicksburg. I might speak of what went before. It was my good fortune to be with Gen. Grant and with that noble army, every man of whom is a hero, at the commencement of the expedition which culminated in the taking of Vicksburg. We all know how ill at ease the public mind was last winter pending Gen. Grant's operations on the lower Mississippi. The expedition by Grenada, the opening of the canal, the opening of the bayous, had not succeeded; the country saw all the attempts to flank that stronghold likely to prove abortive, and there was great anxiety. But, with unshaken confidence in himself, Gen. Grant pursued the even tenor of his way, and with entire reliance upon his success in the plan finally adopted, and which could not be undertaken until the river and bayous should sufficiently recede to enable him to move.

Then, sir, was seen that bold and daring conception which I say is without parallel in all military history. It was to send his army and his transportation by land on the Louisiana side from Milliken's Bend to a point below Vicksburg, and then run the frowning batteries of that rebel Gibraltar, with its hundreds of guns, with his transports, and thus enable him to cross the river below Vicksburg, and get on to the Mississippi side. The country was startled at the success which attended the running of those batteries by the frail Mississippi steamboats used as transports, and the rebels stood aghast when they saw seven or eight transports, and all of Porter's gunboats below Vicksburg.

There was something in this matter of running those batteries by the transports which deserves more than a passing notice, as showing the indomitable spirit and courage of that magnificent army. Certain boats were detailed for the extraordinary and hazardous service of running the batteries, but, with one exception, the crews of all the boats refused to go. The Provost Marshal was then ordered to beat up for volunteers. No sooner was the notice given than soldiers rushed in for the service, and at once many times the number that was called for was filled—pilots, engineers, firemen, deck hands, in the greatest numbers, offered themselves. From one regiment, known as the Lead Mine regiment, raised in my own section, no less than 116 men and sixteen commissioned officers, volunteered for that dangerous, yet glorious service. The consequence of all this was that resort was had to lot, as to who should have the privilege of risking life in that unparalleled adventure. One noble boy from my own city, who had drawn the prize, was offered $100 in greenbacks for his chance, which he refused to take, but courageously held on, and successfully passed not only the Vicksburg, but the Grand Gulf batteries. What language can do justice to an army animated by such a spirit? What triumphs and what glories might not justly be expected from it?

The transports and gunboats below the batteries, the army reaches by land marches Perkins' plantation, twenty miles above, and Hard Times Landing, nearly opposite Grand Gulf. It was expected that Admiral Porter, who always seconded Gen. Grant with a zeal equal to his courage and ability, could reduce the batteries at Grand Gulf, after which the troops were to be crossed over in the transports, and were to land and carry the place by assault. But after five hours and a half of most desperate naval fighting, the brave Porter drew off his shattered fleet, unable to effect a reduction of the principal battery. During all of this time the army had been waiting with intense impatience for the time to come when the guns of the batteries should be silenced and they could land, and great was the disappointment when it was known that the fleet had failed to reduce the works. It seemed then that all had miscarried, and that the expedition on which so many hopes hung would be a failure.

At that moment was seen in Gen. Grant that greatest of all gifts of a military man—the gift of deciding instantly amid the pressure of the greatest emergencies. I was with him when Porter reported his inability to reduce the batteries, and in an instant he made his new dispositions, and gave his orders. They were to debark all his troops, and march them down three miles below Grand Gulf, "and," said he, "after nightfall I will run every transport I have below their batteries, and not one shall be injured." And sure enough, when it became dark, Porter again attacked the batteries with his fleet, and amid the din and clatter of the attack, the transports all safely passed Grand Gulf. And, sir, it was a noble sight as this grand army was about to bivouac at Disharoon landing, three miles below Grand Gulf with their camp fires burning brightly on that soft April night, when these transports, one by one, escaping all serious injury from the terrific tempest through which they had passed, rounded to, responding to eager inquiries "All is well," and which was followed by such a shout as our brave and patriotic soldiers can give.

Early the next morning this whole army was again embarked on board the gunboats and transports, bound down the Mississippi "for Cowen and a market," for some place where a landing could be made on solid ground on the Mississippi side. And that was a proud spectacle when the grim old iron-clad Benton, the flag-ship of Admiral Porter, on which was General Grant, led the way down the river, the entire fleet and the transports following. He landed at a plantation [illegible] and General Grant was the first man to go ashore to

[illegible]

ask information. He was met by a loyal "American citizen of African descent," who gave him trustworthy information in regard to the country and the roads into the interior. Instantly the debarkation of the troops commenced, and the line of march taken up toward Port Gibson. Before two o'clock the next morning, May 1, 1863, the enemy was encountered, and the battle of Port Gibson, the first of the series resulting in the capture of Vicksburg, was fought during that whole day, finally resulting in the complete rout of the enemy.

And that which must ever be regarded by the historian as the most extraordinary feature of this campaign is the astounding fact that when Gen. Grant landed in the State of Mississippi, and made his campaign in the enemy's country, he had a smaller force than the enemy. There he was, in the enemy's country, cut off in a measure from his supplies, with a great river in his rear, and in one of the most defensible of countries, through which he had to pass. To his indomitable courage and energy, to his unparalleled celerity of movement, striking the enemy in detail, and beating him on every field, is the country indebted for those wonderful successes of that campaign which have not only challenged the gratitude and admiration of our own countrymen, but the admiration of the best military men of all nations. My colleague [Mr. Farnsworth] has well said that Gen. Grant is no "carpet knight." If gentlemen could know him as I know him, and as his soldiers know him, they would not be so reluctant about conferring this honor. If they could have seen him as I saw him on that expedition; if they could have witnessed his terrible earnestness, his devotion to his duty, his care, his vigilance, and his unchallenged courage, I think their opposition to this bill would give way.

When he left his headquarters at Smith's plantation, below Vicksburg, to enter on that great campaign, he did not take with him the trappings and paraphernalia so common to many military men. As all depended on quickness of movement, and as it was important to be encumbered with as little baggage as possible, he set an example to all under him. He took with him neither a horse, nor an orderly, nor a servant, a camp chest, an overcoat, nor blanket, nor even a clean shirt. His entire baggage for six days—I was with him at that time—was a tooth brush. He fared like the commonest soldier in his command, partaking of his rations and sleeping upon the ground, with no covering excepting the canopy of heaven. How could such a soldier fail to inspire confidence in an army, and to lead it to victory and to glory? Confer upon him the rank contemplated by this bill, and you excite the enthusiasm of all your armies, and all your soldiers will be eager to follow his victorious banners.

But, gentlemen say, wait and confer this rank when the war is over. Sir, I want it conferred now, because it is my most solemn and earnest conviction that General Grant is the man upon whom we must depend to fight out this rebellion in the field, and bring this war to a speedy and triumphant close. It is said that he will have to leave his army if this rank is conferred upon him and come to Washington. Let me say to gentlemen that they need have no uneasiness upon that score. General Grant, if this appointment shall be conferred upon him, will never leave the field, but he will be with his army wherever his presence is most needed; he will be with his soldiers to lead them on in this gigantic struggle to preserve our God-given government, in which he, in common with all loyal men, have so great an interest.

PARIS SCANDAL.

Shocking Developments—Conjugal discontents—The Countess de Beauregard (Kate Howard) Applying for a Bill of Separation—Madame Peytel goes and does likewise.

Parisian society seems to be much in the same state as when, during the latter years of Louis Quinze, the convents were filled with wives pleading against their husbands, when it was declared of a certain advocate, in high favor with the ladies of the time, that he had acquired the habit of blinking from the circumstance of being compelled, by the nature of his practice, to spend the whole of his time before the dark grating of the convent parlors, where the visits to his fair clients were paid. Conjugal discontent is taking much the same turn just at this moment. The married apply for separation; but the unmarried apply not for matrimonial engagement. The increased expense of married life, the alteration of French taste which has taken place within the last twelve years, and placed a certain class of women on the pinnacle where virtue and decency used formerly to sit enthroned, have completely changed the tone of society; and as the French are always disposed to exaggeration, the devotion to vice has become more public and more offensively obtrusive in Paris than elsewhere. The renowned Rigolboche, whose presence had left a taint upon the very atmosphere of Paris life, has just married a diplomate of some reputation and experience amongst the German courts. The union has been so sudden as to take us all by surprise.

At a supper given at the Maison-Doree a short time ago, the hats of the gentlemen, being hung upon the gilt hooks around the supper-room, became rather difficult to attain by men of small stature, after much champagne, the diplomate, uniting both conditions, was found struggling, by Rigolboche in the vain endeavor to reach his hat, when, with the true inspiration of genius, she piroutted for a moment before the wall, then bounded high in the air, and brought down the object with her foot, to the great admiration and delight of the diplomate, who, being new in Paris, had never before beheld the like.

The law courts have been occupied with the pleadings of illustrious wives against their illustrious husbands. Neither the civil nor the religious law of France allows a divorce; therefore, separation becomes the only reparation possible for the most terrible and unpardonable offenses. In the first of the trials—both parties concerned are English—the plea for a separation being conveyed by the lovely Countess de Beauregard, once the blooming Kate Howard, against her husband and compatriot, Mr. Trelawney. The Countess complains in her petition of nothing in particular, but of everything in general. Her husband is rough—she says—he is rude, he is ungallant, he is ungrateful—in short, and unworthy of the high distinction conferred by her choice. The husband accepts none of these imputations—neither does he take the trouble to deny them. He suffers his wife's lawyer to talk about her grievances, and offers no opposition to the proof of their existence; because he knows perfectly well that not a lawyer on the bench but will own with him that there is no ground for separation in the mere slss of opinion with which he is reproached. The Court declared that the Countess de Beauregard was therefore dismissed with costs, to go and keep company with her husband, who was pronounced, if not exactly the model of what the husband ought to be, still as being just good enough as times go, and just such an one as should be most likely to suit such a wife. Mr. Trelawney has therefore, been pronounced by the Tribunals as not having in the least descended from his dignity or lost caste, or belied his rank as husband of Mrs. Trelawney, and the gates of the regal chateau of Beauregard are not to be closed against him—nor the wing erected by Imperial generosity to be forbidden to his presence; and she is bidden, by the stern, unfeeling decree of the law, to admit her husband to his conjugal rights, as no breach of duty, reverence or affection can be proved against him. The prospect of ceiling the chateau and estate of Beauregard has caused the little sortie of ill-humor which led the lady to wish a *separation de corps et de bien* from her husband, and ended as we have seen. Interest being the guiding passion in all such marriages, is it not natural that it should likewise govern the law of separation? Such things happen every day; but the revelations attendant upon it are really fearful, and give matter for reflection to the philosopher who loves to trace certain historical effects up to their original causes. Thus, the marriage settlement of Kate Howard, Countess de Beauregard, will one day be quoted as one of those causes of which, ere long, we shall witness the effect in France. The document is a very curious one, and was forcibly rendered public on the occasion of the trial. The sum of £108,000 sterling was declared to be the amount owned by the fair Kate in English funds, added to which, £20,000 worth of diamonds were acknowledged as her property likewise. Then comes the splendid chateau of Beauregard, one of the finest properties in all France. This was presented for the fortunate Kate, and presented to her by the proudest of men, but the humblest of her adorers, as representing a value of four millions of francs. Fine as the place is, however, it has inspired a satiety and disgust in the bosom of the fair owner, and the offer of six millions on the part of Isaac Pierre has proved irresistible; so that the lady of Beauregard will return to her charming hotel in the Rue du Cirque, to resume her former gay existence, from which the grandeur of Beauregard and the dull routine of married life had somewhat weaned her. The stories concerning the origin of this female Croesus, who, with true English patriotism, has managed to secure ten millions of French money, have been erroneously stated in the public journals. She never was a rider at Astley's Circus; she never was a dancer at the French Opera. She was merely a milliner's apprentice in Castle street, and from the milliner's shop stepped into a neat furnished lodging in St. John's Wood, whence, with no further exertion than that of dragging her *nonchalant* steps to the hired carriage brought to the door, she was conveyed to a yet neater villa at Brompton, and at last was wafted—still without the smallest exertion on her part—across the Channel, entering La Belle France by right of conquest, and taking possession of its possessor without the smallest resistance on his part.

The other cause, which has given so much animation to the ladies of the artistic world as the above, has procured to that of philosophical research, is the petition, which has hitherto been unsuccessful likewise, of Madame Peytel, the daughter of Alexander Dumas, against her husband. She demands a *separation de corps* for goods and chattels; she had gone upon the simple plea of incompatibility of temper. This the court refuses at present to accede to; the husband and wife having exhibited no incompatibility of the kind when they agreed to commit the mutual folly of marrying together. Mad. Peytel complains that her husband is so stingy, that he absolutely refuses her the food necessary for health and decency; that in a journey to the East he absolutely suffered her to depend for nourishment on the chance kindness of her fellow-travelers; that upon the ungenerous plea of her having brought no other dot than the poor £1000 note placed in her corbeille by Alexander Dumas, she had no right to eat, or be clothed. He had often with the utmost malevolence, denied to her the commonest necessaries of life, until, at length, she left on the road to Jerusalem, and singly to the road to Chaillot, to place herself under the protection of the Superiors of the Assumption, where she has remained ever since. Monsieur Peytel, on the other hand, pleads that he is able and willing to support his wife, not in luxury and extravagance. That he leaves to his father-in-law, who built his chateau of Monte Cristo out of the treasures discovered in the book where he had placed the island, and is now getting a centime a letter for his shrewdness of Son Peytel, [illegible] but in all the strict necessaries of life. [illegible]

which for a person in whom nature has been so lavish in superfluities, no doubt are to be considered all that was requisite. As for his affection, who can doubt it? Madame Peytel, who has always been of a religious turn of mind, having at one time run away from the short commons of home, and left the little lamp burning before the image of the Virgin in her dressing room, and M. Peytel had actually fed the lamp during the whole time of her absence, although it had cost him nearly a sou a day. The Tribunal rather inclined to bestow the verdict desired of the wife until this proof of affection was brought forward, when they hesitated at [illegible] and asked leave to deliberate on the [illegible].

[illegible]

—The new official map of France is finished. This immense work, executed by the general staff of the army, has occupied nearly sixty years.

—A relic of old London is fast disappearing—the Blue Boar Inn, or the George and Blue Boar, as it came to be called later—in Holborn. For more than two hundred years this was one of the famous coaching houses, where stalls arrived from the Northern and Midland counties. It is more famous still as being the place—if Lord Orrery's chaplain, Morrice, may be credited—where Cromwell and Ireton, disguised as troopers, cut from the saddle-flap of a messenger a letter which they knew to be there, from Charles the First to Henrietta Maria.

—The sensation novelists are determined to attract attention to their works by their titles, if not by their contents. Here is a specimen of some of the latest announcements in London: "Red-headed Hugh," "The Man in Gray," "The Basilisk's Eye," "The Gypsey Buccaneer," the "Secret of the Red Lodge," "They Lady Highwayman," and "Blue Skin and Black Bess."

—The fertilizing properties of the gypsum are the subject of scientific research. M. Deherain, of the French Academy, has been giving the results of his studies on the subject. His results do not corroborate the idea that plaster favors the production of nitre in the soil. He also finds that gypsum is without influence in assisting the formation of ammonia, and unlike caustic lime, does not favor the solution of phosphates.

—The people of Jamaica are turning their attention to the cultivation of the cinchona plant.

—We have great news for the topers. Whisky and brandy can now be made out of coal gas, which consists of carbon and hydrogen, as does alcohol, with the addition of oxygen. For several years past the process of converting olefiant gas into spirit has been talked of, but now a French patent has been obtained for the purpose and sold to a company in London. You take away one-half the hydrogen, add a little oxygen, and presto! you have a bottle of brandy.

—A Newfoundland paper, in speaking of the House of Assembly of that Island, eulogizes it in the following unequivocal language: "Take them for all in all, from their Speaker downward, we do not suppose that a greater set of low-lived and lawless scoundrels, as public men, can be found under the canopy of heaven."

—B[illegible], the great French billiard player, who not long since astonished the New Yorkers by his wonderful skill, has settled down in Lyons, where he has opened a cafe which he calls "The Nineteenth Century."

—Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Prince of Canino, and cousin of the Emperor, is about to proceed to Mexico with his regiment (the Foreign Legion) with the rank of Captain. Who knows but in case Maximilian does not accept, this cousin of the Em[illegible] answer as a substitute.

—The Germans say when a man is tipsy, "he has sat under the juniper tree," for its branches are used as signs for the hostelry.

—An interesting work in German, called the "Hessians in America," has recently been published. It is rumored we may have a translation of it from the scholarly pen of Professor Charles Anthon.

Abdul Aziz, the present Sultan of Turkey, has but one wife, whom he loves, and he has dispersed his harem, and the common people of Constantinople believe that he set fire to the palace in order to get rid of the women.

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Percales and Brilliants,

Scotch and Chambray Ginghams,

Plain, Plaid & Striped Valencias,

Lustrous Poplins, in new colorings

Paris Taffetas,

Checked Lustres,

Plain Alpaccas, in all colors,

Rich Robe de Chambres, etc.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Colored and Black Silks,

In "Armures," "Repps," "Gro. de Afriques," "Gro. de Ecosse."

Plain Lyons Taffetas, Figured, etc., etc.

OPERA CLOAKS

AND SHAWLS.

A Great Bargain in

Wht. Fr. Spool Cotton,

5,000 doz. at 75 cts. per doz.—worth $1.10.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

167 and 169 Lake street.

Farm Machinery.

HENRY H. TAYLOR,

DEALER IN

FARM MACHINERY,

General Western Agent for

C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio,

Manufacturers of "Buckeye" Mowers and Reapers, and "Sweepstakes" Threshers, and Horse Powers; sole dealer in Collins & Co's "Cast Cast-Steel" Turf and Stubble Plows, Thomas Nast & Co's "Buckeye" Grain Drills, Gaskill's Cultivators, etc., etc., etc.

233 Lake Street, Chicago.

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, [illegible]

[illegible]

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

Dr W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Roots, Barks and Leaves.

Cherokee Cure!

[illegible]

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

[illegible]

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN THE LAKES AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

[illegible]

$15 AND $25 SOLDIERS

[illegible]

Insurance.

EIGHTY-[illegible]

Semi-Annual Statement

OF THE

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

Hartford, Conn.,

ON THE

First Day of January, 1864,

Made to the Auditor of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State, entitled "An Act to Regulate Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the State of Illinois."

ASSETS FOR JANUARY 1, 1864.

[illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Hartford, January 1st, 1864.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.—[illegible]

Henry Fowler, Justice of the Peace.

[illegible]

[SEAL] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1864.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

AGENCIES

Located in all the Principal Cities and Towns in the State of Illinois.

BRANCH OFFICE,

171 Vine Street, Cincinnati.

J. B. BENNETT, General Agent.

HUBBARD & HUNT

AGENTS

FOR CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

State Map of Illinois.

NEW STATE MAP OF ILLINOIS.

Edw. Mendel's New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois.

[illegible]

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED

[illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible]

EDW. MENDEL.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, HIDES, AND General Western Produce.

[illegible]

PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF

AND

QUICK RETURNS MADE.

[illegible]

Constitution Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

The Great Remedy for the

CONSTITUTION!

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

[illegible]

DIABETES

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for [illegible]

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

[illegible]

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

[illegible]

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

[illegible]

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of bucha, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 1, 1863.

[illegible]

J. V. L. DE WITT.

SOUTH CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1863.

WM. H. GREGG & CO:

[illegible]

WM. H. VAN [illegible]

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG:

[illegible]

THESE ARE FACTS KNOWN.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

THE CITY.

ACCIDENT.—One of the hands employed in Flynn's Foundry, on the corner of Canal and Polk streets, got entangled in the machinery, yesterday afternoon, and broke his arm.

WHO STOLE THE MULES?—J. H. Miller and Wm. Hodges, two horse dealers, were charged yesterday before Justice DeWolf, by Franklin Curtiss, a farmer, with having in their possession two mules, the property of said Curtiss. On Wednesday night last, two mules valued at $400 were stolen from Curtiss, who resides at Norah, Jo Daviess county. The day after he got on the track of the mules and traced them to Chicago, where they were found at the Southern Yards, in company with about fifty other mules, which had just arrived from Freeport. Mr. Hodges claims that they were purchased at Freeport by his agent at that city. In the absence of witnesses the case was continued until this morning, at 11 o'clock.

PROPERLY PUNISHED.—Yesterday afternoon a drunken Irishman and several soldiers, who were more or less intoxicated, got into a drunken row on the corner of State and Randolph streets, which resulted in the severe punishment of the citizen and his lodgement and that of the two soldiers who assaulted him, members of the 17th cavalry, in the lockup. There was considerable excitement at first, the rumor being that a citizen had been killed for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis. There is no doubt that Mr. Riley did so cheer and holloo, but we have the best of evidence that he was not killed. The universal sentiment of the crowd which gathered about Sargeant's drug store, whither the injured man was carried, was that he was properly punished.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Saturday afternoon two serious accidents occurred owing to the furious driving of expressmen. Bridget Jordan, an elderly woman, was crossing Randolph street, near the West Market Hall, when she was knocked down by an express wagon, driven by J. C. Stephens, and seriously injured. She yesterday applied for a warrant against Stevens to Justice Cuthbertson, and constable Grogan is now on his track. The second case was that of a child named Willie Harris, aged six or seven years, who was run over by the wagon of Michael O'Neil, on the corner of North Wells and Kinzie streets. O'Neil was yesterday brought before Justice McDonnell at the Police Court, but the child was too seriously injured for the case to proceed to trial. It was therefore continued until Wednesday next—the prisoner being bound over in the sum of $300 to appear at that time.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.—At last there are signs of a commencement of this work. The first section of the iron cylinder for the shore shaft arrived on Saturday evening, from Pittsburg, and will be at once transferred, by rolling, from the track to the site of the waterworks. It is nearly 20,000 pounds in weight—is nine feet in internal diameter, and about the same length. The iron is 2¼ inches thick, and is bevelled at the lower edge to allow of being driven easily through the sand. Two other segments are yet to arrive, making altogether a cylinder of thirty feet in length; they are already cast, but there being only one car in the country capable of transporting such immense bulks, they necessarily have to wait the return of the car which brought the first. James Marshall & Co., of Pittsburg, are the founders.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.—Police Commissioner Wayman requests us to state that no advantage will be taken of the absence of Commissioner Coventry, by the Mayor and Newhouse; that no attempt will be made to appoint a copperhead Superintendent of Police during his absence, nor will policemen be discharged, except for misconduct, first clearly proven, and that he has the Mayor's word of honor to these things. He assures us that if any snap game should be attempted, he would instantly withdraw, and break a quorum; but he is confident that nothing of the kind is contemplated. We are glad to have these assurances. He also pronounces the charges in the bawd-house organ against the policemen, destitute of truth and a shameful libel. He pledges himself to assist in discharging from the force, every man on it that can be proven guilty of the allegations made by the corporation print.

THE BANK PANIC.—The run on the State Savings Institution has played out and the laughing public have taken the matter in hand. The latest on the subject is a caricature now on the street representing the crowd of excited Teutons rushing forward to the Bank doors, with open books in which are represented various sums of 25, 50, and 75 cents! Underneath are these words in German: "Act always truly and honestly even to thy cold grave." "From here to Joliet is not far, there wouldn't thou be better off," a quotation slightly altered from a German poet. Leaning against a lamp post is a spare looking editor with a copy of the *Staats Zeitung* in his hand containing "our editorial." Above is a placard to this effect, "These people never perceive the Devil even when he has them by the neck." The whole thing, especially the editor, is well executed, and now that the scare is over, the laugh very appropriately comes in.

SUPPOSED CAPTURE.—It is believed that the men who committed the assault upon the young soldier, Woods, on Sunday night, have been captured. The police had their suspicions fixed upon two well-known rogues, and yesterday evening, officers Webb and Forrest arrested them in a notorious den on Wells street. Their names are John Thompson, an Irish sailor and George Adams an American, described as a laborer. Upon searching them at the First Precinct Station, several ugly weapons were found. Each had a brass or lead water tap, bent into a suitable form to be readily grasped, and upon Thompson was discovered a murderous looking knife with a blade ten or twelve inches long. Both the prisoners are young men, but their physiognomies bear traces of a long career of crime; both are well known to the Police. A third accessory, named Kelly, was at large last night, though the officers hoped to capture him by this morning.

OPENING OF THE RICHMOND HOUSE.—The books of the Richmond House were thrown open yesterday to the traveling public. The house has been completely renovated and fitted up with new furniture. The office has been removed to the lower floor, and the stairways altered so as to make the house much more commodious. The house will be conducted on the European plan, under the management of Mr. W. H. Burroughs, of New York.

The European plan, when properly conducted, is no doubt a desirable feature in hotel keeping, but the system usually adopted is simply a barefaced imposition. Seven or eight dollars for a meal is rather expensive, but more than this is sometimes charged by managers of hotels on the European plan. We hope to be able to chronicle the fact that the Richmond is an exception to this rule.

TE DOGBERRY TRIES A CASE.—On Friday afternoon last an Englishman, named Robert Morley, was in a drinking saloon on the corner of Kinzie and Sangamon streets, and while there indulged himself after the manner of the London *Times* in vilifying the North. He went on in a long rhodomontade, cursing the "blasted, Yankees, and damning their knaves, when he was promptly cut short by two men, named James Cornell and John Cooney, who punched him according to the rules of the P. R., and finally ejected him from the saloon. Smarting under the punishment he made a complaint and they were arrested and brought before a Justice named McDonell, who, like Justice, is blind. One of the parties he fined $5; but the other, not satisfied with the way things were turning, demanded to be tried by a Jury, which was granted. The complainant told his story, and when the defendant called his witnesses the Judge ruled *that their evidence could not be taken*—a ruling which has no precedent in or out of law. The Jury very properly demurred against such a Star Chamber manner of trying a case, and the Justice was accordingly obliged to admit the testimony, after which the defendant was discharged.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Young Mens' Christian Association rooms yesterday afternoon, Wm. G. Holmes in the chair, and S. B. Carter, Secretary. Opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Patterson. After the reading and approval of the minutes, the following persons were elected as the

Executive Committee—Rev. N. H. Bishop, D. D., Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Rev. R. L. Collier, Rev. J. B. Stewart and Rev. S. H. Nichols.

On motion, Rev. J. H. Pinckes was continued as Bible Agent for the ensuing year.

In compliance with a recommendation from the Parent Society, it was decided that hereafter the publications of the American Bible Society shall be sold in this city at the same prices as sold by the parent society in New York.

The question, as to what extent soldiers and prisoners shall be supplied this year, was answered by the resolve that the Depository, Dr. Bishop, and S. B. Carter, be appointed a committee to supply the Soldiers' Home, the Hospitals and soldiers and persons at Camp Douglas, during the year.

On motion the distribution of Testaments to Sabbath schools and all mission schools to continued, as heretofore.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

NORTHWESTERN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held yesterday, at their new rooms, No. 45 Washington street, Hon. Jas. M. Wilson, President, in the chair. Opening prayer by Rev. A. Pearson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

[illegible]

AGASSIZ AT BRYAN HALL.

Lecture Before the Young Men's Association.

The Glacier Period—The Icy Epoch—Descriptions of Phenomena.

The announcement that the distinguished naturalist—Agassiz—would lecture before the Young Men's Association created an interest in the scientific world of Chicago scarcely to be paralleled. Men of all grades of scientific acquirement were anxious to increase their stores of knowledge by listening to the revelations of the history of the pre-historic era, as falling from his lips, while men of no research at all were equally desirous of listening to the great man, who confessedly leads the study of natural history in this country. The hall was well filled, and the audience was probably one which contained as much intellectuality as any which ever was gathered in those walls. There was a good attendance of ladies. The subject of discourse was—"The Glacial Formations."

Louis John Rudolph Agassiz was born in France, between the lakes of Morat and Neufchatel, on the 28th of May, 1807. He is descended from the Huguenots, and his lineal ancestors were for six generations, clergymen. Louis studied for the medical profession in Zurich, and afterwards entered the University of Heidelberg, and subsequently that of Munich in Bavaria. It was here that his aptness for the natural sciences developed itself; he was the leader of a select circle of students who met to discuss scientific subjects, and so interesting were the lectures and discussions heard there that the Professors were glad to take part in them. Agassiz was selected to elaborate the ichthyological part of the report of the scientific exploring expedition to Brazil, sent out by the Bavarian and Austrian Governments; and the manner in which he accomplished this placed him at once in the front rank of living naturalists. From that time he ceased to apply himself to the study of medicine, devoting his whole energies to the study of the natural kingdom. He formed a strong friendship with Humboldt and Cuvier, and with them pursued his investigations till he had collected the materials for his great work on ichthyology, and gave to the world new classifications and opened up the first chapter of real knowledge on this subject.

From 1830 to 1840 Agassiz spent his summer vacations among the Alps, studying the glaciers and their phenomena. In 1837 he first announced his glacial theory—the subject of the present lecture—in a discourse delivered before the Helvetic Society. This was followed by several works on the same subject, which we have not room to mention. From 1846 his biography belongs to the United States, arriving in Boston from Paris in the autumn of that year. With his position and labors here, the public is familiar; in the spring of 1848, he entered upon his duties at Cambridge, with whose University he has ever since been identified, and for whose museum he is at present traveling and lecturing.

Agassiz is a man of medium height, rather stout, of mild and pleasing appearance, but with the evidence of tremendous energy stamped on the lineaments of his face. Yet there is little in his physique that would indicate to the ordinary observer anything beyond the modest, retiring, dignified, passably well informed gentleman. He is pleasant in speech, and has much less of the foreign pronunciation than would be expected of one who spent so many of his earlier years in his home on the Continent.

The professor was introduced to the audience by W. E. Doggett, President of the Association, and was warmly received. The following is an abstract of his lecture; it cannot be called a fair report for nothing short of a verbatim reproduction would do it justice:

The most attractive part of the subject could not be discussed—the picturesque. There was one respect in which glaciers could be treated—the changes they had induced in the surface of the globe. They had existed in places where they did not occur now; they had transported rocks and ground down boulders exercising a beneficial influence on the face of the globe and preparing it for the use of man.

[illegible]

THE SEASON OF LENT.

Its History—Origin of its Observance—Religious Services in the Churches

To-day is Shrove Tuesday—the threshold of the Lenten season—it is followed by Ash Wednesday—the day on which the ancients clothed themselves in sackcloth and sprinkled ashes on their heads, as a token of their sorrow for sins committed. This ushers in the forty days of Lent, during which a solemn fast is observed by the Catholic and Greek Churches, which is also kept with lesser severity by the Protestant Episcopalians; the other Protestant bodies do not, as a rule, pay special deference to the period, and reject the practice of fasting as a superstitious ceremony, not necessary to be observed. In Catholic countries the season is preceded by a week of carnival, formed from the Latin, *carol*—to flesh, *vale*—farewell. The most outrageous excesses are sometimes indulged in during this week as an anticipatory compensation for the privations of Lent; these were formerly confessed on Tuesday and the penitents were "shrived" or received the priestly shrift, whence the name Shrove Tuesday.

The period when the observance of the Lenten season was first enjoined, is lost in obscurity. The Catholic and Greek churches claim that the fast of forty days was instituted soon after the death of Christ, while others assert that it has a much later origin. In the earlier ages the fast extended over a period of seventy days, whence our Latin term, *Septuagesima*—seventy days before; this was commemorative of the seventy years' captivity of the Jews. It was subsequently fixed at 40 days, in consonance with the forty days during which Jesus fasted in the wilderness, and the forty years' wandering of the Jews.

Whatever be the opinion entertained with regard to the obligation, there are few but concede that the time of Easter on which this depends was for a long time unsettled, and there is little doubt that astronomical vagaries had more weight in fixing the era, than chronological data. The word "Easter" is of Saxon origin, coming from a root signifying "to rise," whence the words, East, the point of the sun's rising, Eastre, the goddess of coming light, Yeast, a rising leaven, &c.; and Easter is the time when the sun crosses the equinoctial and rises into the summer semi-circle. The very same portion of the year was that chosen for celebration of the passover by the Jews, and in the age of its institution the "Paschal Lamb" of the Zodiac, lay on the "door-post" or entrance to the superior semi-circle; it was thus they celebrated the "passing over" Jordan contemporaneously with the passage of the Sun over the equinoctial time, or his transit out of the Egyptian bondage of winter when the land and rivers are bound up with frosts, into the happy Canaan where his strengthened beams cause the land to overflow with milk and honey. The early Christians being lost in doubt as to the exact period of the crucifixion, naturally fell back on the passover epoch as presenting a fitting natural analogy. For the forty days of fasting we have originally a physical cause. Before the introduction of agricultural labors, men were principally dependent during the winter season on the results of the chase or the fishery. In the Orient the middle of winter is the rainy season, and the figure of a man with a watering pot (Aquarius) was placed in the heavens by their astronomers, covering that part of the Zodiac over which the sun passed during the rainy season. This was followed by the time for fishing, and a couple of fishes were thrown on the celestial map to mark that period. On the Ecliptic those fishes cover just the space passed over by the sun in forty days, and although now, by the precession of the equinoxes, that constellation has moved from its former place, yet at that time the end of the pisca-torial space exactly came up to the equinoctial colure. It was a beautiful allegory. During those forty days they had little but fish to subsist upon, and during that forty days the sun even now moves among, if he does not subsist on, fish. Whether this be a sufficient reason for present day fasting is a question which must be left for others to decide.

The rigor of observance has much moderated in these latter days. Formerly everything in the shape of flesh or its products was abjured, and some of the most rigid abstained even from fish, though that was never proscribed by the canons of the church. Now the rigor is much abated as will be apparent from the following synopsis of the circular just issued for its observance by Right Rev. James Duggan, D. D., Catholic Bishop of the Diocese:

"All the days in Lent are days of fast and abstinence, Sundays only excepted. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed once a day, at the principal meal, on the following days: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with the exception of the Saturday in Ember Week, and also in Holy Week. The use of fish and flesh meat at the same meal is prohibited. Those who have not attained their 21st year, or whom labor or infirmity will not permit to fast, are not bound by those regulations.

In the Episcopal Churches there will be services through the whole season of Lent. The following are reported:

Bishop's Church—Located on the corner of Washington and Peoria streets. Services on Ash Wednesday at 10½ a. m. and 4½ p. m. During Lent there will be daily services at half-past 4 o'clock, except Sundays, when the hours of service will be 10½ and 3½. Lectures will be delivered on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

Trinity Church—Located on Jackson street, near Michigan avenue. Rev. Dr. Cummings has issued a Pastoral Letter to his people, in which he gives the following order of services:

Ash Wednesday morning, Feb. 10th, Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 o'clock.

On Tuesday and Friday afternoon of each week, service will be held in the church at 4 o'clock, when, after evening prayer, the course of lectures on the Epistles to the Seven Churches, will be delivered in the following order:

Friday, Feb. 12—Introductory. The Revelations of St. John. Its author. The Vision of the Glorified Savior.

Tuesday, Feb. 16th and Friday, Feb. 19th—The Epistle to Ephesus.

Tuesday, Feb. 23d—The Epistle to Smyrna.

Friday, Feb. 26th and Tuesday, March 1—The Epistle to Pergamos.

Friday, March 4th—The Epistle to Thyatira.

Tuesday, March 8th, and Friday, March 11—The Epistle to Sardis.

Tuesday, March 15th, and Friday, March 18th—The Epistle to Philadelphia.

Tuesday, March 22d, and Friday, March 25th—The Epistle to Laodicea.

On Good Friday morning, March 25th, there will be divine service and a sermon at 11 o'clock. On account of these special services, the usual service and lecture on Wednesday evening, and the Bible class on Friday evening will be omitted until the close of Lent. It is expected that the Annual Confirmation in this Church will take place about Whitsuntide or the middle of May, and services preparatory to that rite will be held after Easter.

St. James' Church—Located on the corner of Huron and Cass streets. Service on Ash Wednesday at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Service every afternoon at 4 o'clock with a short lecture, except on Wednesdays, when the service will commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

St. John's Church.—Located at Union Park. Services will be held every Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock and each Friday evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE LIGHT GUARDS.

Dinner to Col. John Mason Loomis—Correspondence, Etc.

At a called meeting of the Chicago light Guards, held last evening at the Tremont House, the following correspondence was submitted:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1864.

John M. Loomis, Comd'g 26th Illinois Veterans:

COLONEL—Your old comrades of the Light Guard, who have watched your glorious career during this unhappy war, with as much interest as of pride, wish to express in some more pleasurable manner the happiness and gratification your safe return from the field affords them.

With this view we ask the honor of your acceptance of a congratulatory dinner at the Tremont, at such time before your departure as shall best suit your convenience.

We are, Colonel, with the highest regard, most truly your friends,

Wm. B. Johnston, jr.	Jno. P. Campbell,
Howard Priestly,	D. A. Gage,
Wm. D. Murray,	W. M. Ross,
Rich'd T. Thomas,	O. W. Belden,
Chas. B. Brown,	C. Y. Richmond,
J. H. Martin,	T. W. Wadsworth,
F. G. Adams,	John L. Patterson,
J. S. Newhouse,	Wm. Wright,
Wm. L. Church,	A. W. Adams,
Geo. W. Gage,	D. D. Manchester,
F. Harding,	H. D. Booth,
H. Burwell,	Philip Wadsworth,
S. T. Hosmer,	Alex. Marsh,
Joel H. Dix,	Wendell R. King.
James Boyd,	

REPLY OF COL. LOOMIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4, 1864.

Messrs. George W. Gage and gentlemen of the Light Guard. Gentlemen:

In accepting the flattering tender of a "congratulatory dinner" from my old time friends and comrades of the Chicago Light Guard, permit me to express my gratified sense of the fact that in this compliment I recognize more distinctly the proof of your earnest loyalty and devotion to the cause in which I have the honor to serve, than any mere personal regards, highly as I value that, for myself. In accordance with your request, allow me to name Thursday the 11th instant.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
Colonel 26th Illinois Veteran Infantry.

The meeting organized by the choice of Geo. W. Gage as President, and Tertius Wadsworth as Secretary.

A Committee of five were named to act as Committee of Arrangements for the proposed dinner, and comprised the following gentlemen: W. L. Church, J. S. Newhouse, O. W. Belden, T. W. Wadsworth, Geo. W. Gage.

From the character of the persons who have this matter in hand, we are sure it will be a festival worthy of the Light Guard who give it, and the distinguished officer in whose honor it is given.

In accordance with the indications of Col. Loomis, the dinner will take place at the Tremont, on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock. The civic and military authorities will be present.

[illegible]

THE CRISIS OF THE WAR.

E. A. Storrs at Warner's Hall—The Right of the Government to Protect Itself.

A large and appreciative audience was assembled last evening at Warner's Hall to listen to the remarks of E. A. Storrs, Esq., on the crisis of the hour. His lecture was mainly directed to the right of a nation to save itself and the means wherewith to do so. It was an able, clear and logical effort, abounding in arguments, unanswerable by the Copperheads, and was listened to with marked attention, and considerable hearty applause. We regret that our want of space forbids us giving a detailed report and consequently are obliged to give only a brief synopsis.

In the absence of the Chairman, Col. R. M. Hough was called to the chair, and in a few remarks introduced E. A. Storrs, Esq., who was received with hearty applause. We give the following abstract of the lecture:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE.

Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of this association took place last evening at the Briggs House. The attendance was large and the proceedings animated. Indeed, we doubt whether a re-union more thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of honest, hearty jollity and good-fellowship has taken place in the city this season. After a deliberate discussion of the substantials and luxuries, which sustained the reputation long since acquired by the cuisine of the Briggs House, the gentlemen present passed by the easy transition of pudding, jellies, nuts, raisins, wine and cigars, to toasts and speeches.

The first regular toast was "The President of the United States," which received all the honors, three rounds of hearty applause, being given, mingled with expressions from various parts of the hall, which sounded like a wish that he might be President of the United States for four years to come.

After the appropriate response of "Hail Columbia" by the band, the second regular toast of "Our Judiciary; pure, able and independent, the surest bulwark of liberty" was responded to by Judge Gary. The Judge adverted in an eloquent manner to the character for ability, learning and integrity which the Judiciary of the city and State had supported hitherto, and expressed the wish that they might always sustain such a character as would entitle them to the sincere and heart-felt greeting and applause of their brethren of the legal profession, whenever they might meet them on future occasions.

The third regular toast was, "The Law Institute; its advantages in raising the tone of the profession, and in affording an efficient library, address themselves to every intelligent member of the Chicago Bar."

This was responded to by James P. Root, Esq., President of the Association, who dwelt in an eloquent manner upon the benefits which the body politic derives from an able and learned Bar, and upon the advantages which the Bar derives from the Law Institute, and its splendid library.

Judging from the applause he received, it might have been inferred that the Association thought in hearing him, they had struck the *root* of the matter.

"The memory of our brethren taken from us by death" was then drank "standing and in silence," followed by appropriate music. After this came the fifth regular toast:

"Plaintiffs and defendants; the grist that makes the mill go round. May their courage never fail until their ability is exhausted."

After repeated calls from all parts of the house, E. W. McComas responded to this toast in a manner at once eloquent and humorous. He spoke in high terms of the character of "the grist," and assured those within hearing that "the mill" was also in good order, its water works running and its stones ready to grind.

Volunteer toasts called up Mr. Dexter, Mr. Ayer, Mr. Adams, Mr. Sheahan, Mr. Bonney and Mr. Evans, in remarks always appropriate and frequently eloquent and witty.

At a seasonable hour, the company adjourned.

THE POLICE COURT.—Yesterday, as is usual with Mondays, was a busy day at this establishment. The docket was an unusually large one, containing the names of nearly fifty offenders. The majority of cases of course were simply Drunks and Disorderlies, still there was unusually large percentage of more serious charges.

Caught in Her Own Trap.—Annie Steinburg was charged with the larceny of some $150 from Thomas Bryan, reputedly a Captain in the Federal service. Prisoner is a servant in the employ of the notorious Mrs. Ann Adams, alias Whittal, and the particulars of the case are substantially those published in Monday's TRIBUNE. [illegible]

A Confidence Game Frustrated.—A flashily dressed individual, who gave his name as James Morgan, was charged with obtaining $40 from J. M. Lander, upon false pretences. [illegible]

A Lottery Swindle.—James Ward was charged [illegible]

A SENSATION SPOILED.

Attempt to Extort Money—A Double Deceiver and His Wily Other Half.

About three weeks ago, the Randolph street concern published a sensational article, in which it was stated that a Mrs. Hurd, formerly of Ottawa, whose husband was in the 104th Illinois regiment, had been brutally outraged in the Sherman House, by one J. W. Fay, of that city, who invited the war widow to come here on a visit. [illegible]

RECRUITING.—The mustering officer reports a slight falling off of enlistments. This is owing doubtless to the fact that the city does not continue the payment of bounties. This will be remedied to-day, and we shall then expect that recruits will come forward as rapidly as heretofore. The aggregate of musters as learned from Capt. Ponsroy's record is 1,083, as follows:

Reported on the 29th Jan., A. M.		681
Musters on the 30th	P. M.	[illegible]
" "	1st Feb	19
" "	2d "	[illegible]
" "	3d "	[illegible]
" "	4th "	[illegible]
" "	5th "	[illegible]
" "	6th "	[illegible]
" "	8th "	14
Total		1,083

The musters in the Provost Marshal's office are somewhat less, say 800. These and the enlistments at St. Charles will therefore bring up the total of musters to over 2,300. It should be remembered, however, that these do not all count upon the quota of Cook county. At least one hundred, and perhaps two, are from other counties. From the data in our possession we are "justified" in estimating the aggregate of enlistments since October last, which will be counted upon our quota at fully 2,000 men. There are but twenty days remaining in which enlistments will be permitted. The necessity of maintaining the present rate is obvious, and we hope there will be no falling back.

MEETING OF THE PAINTERS.—The journeymen painters of this city held a meeting last evening, in Wittowsky Hall. Wm. Forrest was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Hendricks Secretary. The object, as stated by the Chairman, was "to ascertain whether the trade in Chicago will support a trade Union."

An earnest discussion followed upon the question of wages, whether they should be fixed at a certain sum, or graded according to merit in which case a classification of workmen would be required. The question was undetermined.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to ascertain the number wishing to join the old Association. But five names were obtained, whereupon a member moved to disband the Association. This did not prevail. The trouble seemed to be, as Mr. Hendricks stated, "there were more daubers than painters in Chicago," who kept down the wages of good men.

After some miscellaneous talk the meeting adjourned.

RUMSEY RIFLES.—Lieutenant Van Horn, of Co. A, 12th Illinois infantry, has established his quarters in the Court House square, and will on and after to-day receive recruits for his company. This company, better known as the Rumsey Rifles, has a record few can show. They entered the service with sixty-five men, and now retains but fifteen, every one of whom have re-enlisted as a veteran. There is now an excellent opportunity to join a gallant regiment, and a company which has made, and will continue to make its mark in this war.

LOCAL MATTERS.

War Meeting at Blue Island.—Lieut. Col. O. S. Mann, of the 39th Illinois regiment, is announced for a war speech this evening, at Blue Island.

Y. M. C. A. Prayer Meeting.—The evening prayer meetings at the lecture room of the Clark Street M. E Church, continue to be well attended, and are pervaded by a deepening interest. Members of the churches are urged to lend a helping hand. The work increases, but the workmen are too few. Let the want be met. The subject for this evening is found in Rev. III—5: "He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment; and I will not blot out his name out of the book of life, but I will confess his name before my Father, and before his angels."

Commission House.—We call the attention of those interested to the card of H. B. Smith & Co., General Commission Merchants, No. 16 Dearborn street. This house has a first class reputation, and is known to be perfectly reliable, and those who entrust their business to this firm can feel satisfied that it will be promptly and carefully attended to. Mr. J. H. Ferrell, the junior member, has the benefit of a long experience in the trade.

Board of Trade Meeting.—The Board of Trade will hold a special meeting at their rooms, this evening, to take into consideration their projected removal, and to listen to the report of the Special Committee appointed at a previous meeting. There is likely to be an interesting discussion, as many of the more prominent members of the Board favor the project of purchasing a lot and erecting a spacious building for the transaction of their business.

Captain Fisk will also address the Board upon the necessity of a thoroughfare from the northern frontier to the newly discovered gold fields of Idaho. The subject is full of interest, and the attendance will doubtless be large.

Personal.—Col. James Grant Wilson, Aid to Gen. Grant, is stopping at the Sherman House. He is on his way to Washington with dispatches.

Col. T. S. Sloan, of the 124th Illinois infantry, is in the city on a short furlough.

Chicago Board of Trade Battery.—Lieut. Henry Bennett has opened an office in Court House Square for the purpose of recruiting for this favorite battery. The battle fields in which this battery has participated are Stone River, Elk River, Chickamauga, Farmington and other small affairs. The battery is now connected with cavalry as Horse artillery, every man being mounted.

The Erring Woman's Refuge.—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey will lecture at Bryan Hall on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the Erring Woman's Refuge. Subject—"Character in Social Life." These lectures thus far have been patronized by appreciative and intelligent audiences, and the treasury of this excellent charity has been largely benefitted. The lecture of Mr. Humphrey will not be a whit behind those of his predecessors in interest, and we trust it will be as largely attended. The subject of providing for the reclamation of abandoned women, is one which appeals directly to the best sentiments of our nature. We hope to see the hall crowded on this occasion.

Academy of Sciences.—The regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held this evening, and a more interesting session than ordinary may be expected. Mr. J. Campbell will be there with specimens of gold quartz from Idaho, and native sulphur and lava from a volcano in that region; also specimens of silver from Utah. Hewill display a large map of the Idaho region.

St. George.—The St. George's Society has just purchased a large lot in Rosehill Cemetery, containing nearly 7,000 square feet. It will be beautifully laid out for burial of members of the society.

Maj. Gen. Grant.—Walsh has placed upon our table a work purporting to be a veritable account of the life and services of Maj. Gen. Grant. The cover is ornamented with a wood cut which bears about as much resemblance to the gallant Grant as it does to the king of the Fejee Islands. It is a poor affair.

[Communicated.]

Dr. James Hunter on Causes of Consumption.

LETTER NO. XVII.

To the Editor of the Daily Tribune.

SIR: Our appetites and the strength of our bodies depend on the air we breathe. [illegible]

[illegible]

In order to fairly estimate the causes which produce disease in the Lungs, let us take a given number of those who apply for advice. What do we find? Why, that the great majority are of persons leading a sedentary life; merchants who confine themselves very closely to the duties of the counting-house; clerks and book-keepers who are compelled to cramp the chest and limit its expansion by sitting day after day over the desk; mechanics who work on the bench in close, ill-ventilated rooms, or who breathe an atmosphere loaded with dust, and the poor who live miserably in damp cellars, or the foul air of "Tenement houses." [illegible]

The great importance of rightly understanding the causes of this disease, has led me to extend my observations to great length, but I hope to be able to close this branch of the subject in my next letter. Your obedient servant,

JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, Asthma, &c., and can be consulted personally, or by letter, at 118 Washington street, Chicago. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

Cure of Throat and Lung Diseases—Remarkable Cure.—The gentleman whose statement we now publish is well known to our citizens. Dr. Ayer, McCormick's building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, has met with extraordinary success in the cure of Catarrh, Throat Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma and other diseases that lead to Consumption. The rooms of the Throat and Lung Institute are thronged daily. Consultation free.

"I have made trial of Dr. Ayer's new system of cure of Throat and Chest diseases, and have myself been cured of an alarming affection of the lungs that I have no doubt would have terminated in death. His remedies are wholly unlike any I had seen before. I am fully satisfied that Dr. Ayer is correct in his examination in my case, and eminently skillful. His instruments seem to be perfect. The Doctor is candid in his opinions, and I would advise my friends who may be afflicted to call on him. JOHN G. BARTLETT, Residence So. Halsted street, Formerly Constable of Cook county.

Chronic Sore Throat.—A form of Bronchitis, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice—an increase of mucus and a sense of wearisomeness and loss of power in the throat, after public speaking or singing. These incipient symptoms are allayed by using Brown's Bronchial Troches, which are sold by all Druggists.

Buy Metal-Tipped Shoes for Your Children.—One pair with them will out-wear three pair without them.—*Register.*

Dispensary for diseases of the Eye and Ear, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. Dr. J. B. Walker operating and consulting surgeon. Patients received from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

NEW BOOKS.—The "Great Consummation," by Dr. Cummings; "Dudley Carleon," a new novel by Miss Braddon; "Results of Emancipation," by Augustin Cochin; "The Perfect Gentleman, or Etiquette and Eloquence" for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

To Consumptives.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Druggists, 24 and 26 market street, Chicago.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph St. Box 3665.

GO TO THE BEST—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Confectionery Store and Oyster Room; is now doing a good business, and is for sale cheap, at 181½ State street. Possession can be had immediately.

FOR SALE—Five to seven tons Seed Leaf Tobacco. Apply to W. H. PORTER Marshall, Dane county, Wis.

FOR SALE A first-class Tubular Boiler, about 15-horse power, in perfect order, can be seen running for three days, at R. T. CRANE & BRO.'S, 102 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—The Schooner Cuba now lying in the port of Buffalo, burthen 296 tons, carries 13,000 bushels of wheat or 14,000 bushels of corn. Apply to GIBSON & CHASE, No. 9 Doles' Building, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—Three Tubular Boilers four feet diameter, eleven and one half feet long, with forty-eight three inch flues in each; also one engine lathe, forty inch swing, with extra head for large diameters. JOHN S. NOYES, 19 Market street.

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a large first-class wooden house, just finished and ready for occupancy [illegible] Union Park. Address in real name P. O. Box 3677, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Toll Road in Canada, five miles in length, [illegible] D. L. THORPE, 59 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—On long time or to Lease, the property known as the Union Salt Docks, on the South Branch, in lots to suit purchasers or lessees. [illegible] BRAINARD, 59 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—To Grocers. Small stock of assorted groceries; also, shelves, bins, cases of drawers, counters, platform and counter scales, office fixtures, large horse, light delivery wagon and harness, will be sold very low for cash either in whole or in lots to suit purchasers. Call at 288 Randolph street, between 9 and 4 o'clock for three days.

FOR SALE.—Lot on Michigan Avenue, near Commerce, or 21st street, 50 by 152 feet. Two Lots on Prairie avenue, near Commerce or 21st street, each 50 by 172 feet. [illegible] Lot on Park avenue, near Wood street, 25 by 125 feet—also a number of Houses and Lots, Building Lots, River Lots, Farms, and Illinois lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—A Stock of Drugs, Medicines and Groceries, situated in a thriving country village, and doing an excellent business, it being the oldest establishment in the place. Sales continually increasing. Stock now amounts to about $12,000, but could be reduced to $8,000 or $5,000 in a short time. The stores now occupied to rent, if desired, and they are much the best location in the place. I will sell the Grocery and Drug business together or separate, as purchaser may desire. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "J. M. S." Tribune Office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for other property, the Joliet Steam Planing Mill and Sash Factory, now in successful operation. [illegible] Inquire of C. E. WARD, Joliet.

FOR SALE.—A Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, now in successful operation. [illegible] Office Box 1824, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Cottage until May first, (the lease of which can be renewed) and furniture for sale. Apply to J. F. SWAN, Room No. 1 Court House, or on the premises, 133 South Peoria street.

TO RENT—Without board, two large pleasant rooms on the first floor, furnished as lodging rooms, with gas and fire, attendance and kept in order, at No. 29 Michigan avenue.

TO RENT—Wholesale Store, No. 59 Lake street, marble front, 5 stories high, 24 feet front, 150 feet deep, with basement. Possession given immediately. Inquire of [illegible]

TO RENT.—The best Boarding House in the West Division, located in the centre of the railroad depots and cattle yards. [illegible] Apply to T. CLANCY, corner of Canal and Wright streets.

TO RENT—The building known as the Albany Restaurant, adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. [illegible] Inquire of W. R. RODWAY, No. 19 Juneau Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lost.

LOST—From 133 Lasalle street, through Randolph and West Lake, a Coral Earring. To the finder returning the same to 133 Lasalle street, a reward of $5 will be given.

LOST—$50 Reward. Lost, Sunday, Feb. 7th, a roll of Treasury Notes, [illegible]

LOST—On Saturday, the 6th inst., a black Newfoundland Dog. [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward—Sunday [illegible]

LOST—On Thursday morning, Feb- [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—By a lady, a situation as Copyist. Address "H. M." Box 168.

WANTED—A colored girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 8 Jackson street.

WANTED—An experienced Teller. Address "THIRD NATIONAL BANK," Chicago, [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, for wood work, a room and about three horse power. Address E. W. K., Box 2346.

WANTED—A situation in a private family to do second or as chamber work. References given. Apply at 63 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A situation to do plain sewing in families. Best of references given if required. Address "H B B," Tribune office.

WANTED—By first of May, a House containing six or eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on North or South Side. Address Post Office Box 1688.

WANTED—By two gentlemen, a lady between the ages of 18 and 25, of good education, [illegible] Address WM. R. K., Post Office Drawer 6033.

WANTED—A reliable agent, to go ahead and advertise a first class hall entertainment. [illegible] Address "A. B." Post Office Drawer 6038, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By March 1st, a young man of good character and business ability [illegible] Address "IRON," Drawer 6238, Chicago Post Office, giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A good Stencil Cutter, and also an Engraver and Die Sinker, to go to St. Louis. The highest wages will be paid and steady employment given. Apply immediately to J. S. THOMAS & CO., 324 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To lease a large room suitable for a Carriage Sale Room, in a good location in Chicago. A suitable room would be leased for a term of years. Possession wanted by the first of March. Address JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—The present address of Mr. S. P. BURROWS, late of Macclesfield, England. When last heard of he was in the employ of Mr. Doggett, on Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Any information of him will greatly oblige his anxious friends. Address to T. BURROWS, No. 1 Manchester Road, Wilmslow, North Manchester, England.

WANTED—Immediately, in every County not already supplied, an Agent to sell Bryant's History of the Indian Massacre in Minnesota in 1862. [illegible] O. C. GIBBS, P. O. Drawer 6281.

WANTED—By an industrious and reliable young man, twenty years of age, a situation as clerk. [illegible] Address "D," Post Office Box 2362.

WANTED—Unfurnished Rooms, with board in a private family for a gentleman, wife and two children, near to business (North Side preferred.) References exchanged. Address "D" Post Office Box 4461.

WANTED—Five good Machinists. None but the best need apply. LEE & BRO., shop corner of Canal and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

WANTED—A young man as salesman in a dry goods store. Good references required. Must speak German. No Jew need apply. Address or apply to W. B. CONDICT, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—By a Practical Farmer, a situation as foreman on a large farm in Illinois or Indiana. I have the experience of 25 years on a farm. My address is Monroe City, Mich. DAVID EBERSOL.

WANTED—Information of SAMUEL SOUTHWICK, a machinist, who left St. Louis in May, 1861, and came to Chicago. He will hear of something to his advantage by writing to DENIS COLLMAN, Natchez, Miss.

WANTED—To lease a Furnished Hotel, either in the city or country where there is business for a well kept house. [illegible] Address "C. J.," Post Office Box 2823, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$60 a Month. We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. [illegible] CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—A situation as Gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments. Apply to A. H. HOVEY, Seedsman, Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Farm. I want to purchase for cash a small Farm of from ten to thirty acres, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Grocery or Dry Goods house, by a young man [illegible] Address "F K," Box 4278, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife (without children) two or three rooms, unfurnished, without board, within ten minutes walk of the Tremont House, in a pleasant locality, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Possession 1st March. Address, for one week, "C," P. O. Box 2360.

WANTED—Information of BRIDGET BURKE, who came to this city from Clinton County, N. Y., about nine years ago, since which time nothing has been heard from her. Any one knowing of her whereabouts will please address WILLIAM BURKE, 40 Madison street, or care of Tribune office.

WANTED—A good Cook, willing to wash and iron, and not disposed to claim more than half of her time to visit her friends, can find a permanent situation by calling at No. 132 Pine street, on Monday and Tuesday next. None need apply without good references. Wages, $2.50.

WANTED.—A German girl wishes a situation in a small family, South Side, south of Twelfth street. The best of city references given. Apply at 109 Dearborn street, at Mrs. BALKAM'S intelligence office.

WANTED—Teachers. One experienced gentleman for Principal, and two Assistants, one male and one female. Good wages given. References required. Address with two references. J. WALTERS, Box 1898, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED By a competent young woman, a situation as pastry cook [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of twenty-five hundred or three thousand dollars. [illegible]

WANTED—Efficient agents in every State and County in the West, to sell "THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT," a History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America. [illegible] SHERWOOD & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Western Publishers Box 2081.

WANTED—Information of James White, (eleven years) who left Leicester, England, fourteen years ago. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother. Address "SOLDIER," Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps, Scottsboro, Ala.

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY TOWNSHIP to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, (up-stairs,) 119 Clark street, or, if you will, send twenty-five cents to Post Office Box 3642, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Energetic men in every County in the Northwest to sell MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS—the best for family use ever published, and SWEET'S EIGHTY-TWO MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Revolutionary War to the Great Rebellion—the best works extant for Agents. Address J. N. WHIDDEN, 65 & 67 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Correspondence. Three gay and festive young men that have been serving Uncle Sam for over two years and a half, wish to correspond with a few young ladies of the North, with a view of fun, love, or anything that will relieve our monotonous life. Address with Photograph inclosed, WILL JENKINS, RICHARD HARDESTY, and DE WITT C. LOVETT, in care of W. J. STOTTS, Co. H, 4th Ill Cavalry, Memphis.

WANTED—$10,000. The stock in trade and good will of a well established and profitable Hardware business in one of the most flourishing towns in the State of Iowa is for sale. [illegible]

WANTED—500 Men to sell the cheapest and most reliable Weather Indicator in the world, [illegible] HALL & PIKE, Box 224. Send stamp for circular.

WANTED—An active Agent in every County to make money by selling the HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MASSACRE OF MINNESOTA, including the Minnesota Massacres, by Hon. J. T. Hardy. [illegible] 119 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—A man competent to take charge as Foreman of the manufacturing department of an extensive Soap and Candle Factory. [illegible] Boston, Mass., Post Office, Box 4021.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 100 Quarrymen. [illegible] JAMES CLARK, Government Agent.

WANTED.—Tailors, Tailors wanted at "GRANGER'S" NEW YORK Cutting Rooms to learn the most rapid and accurate method of cutting. [illegible] ST. CLOUD HOTEL, Chicago.

WANTED—A Housekeeper to go into a pleasant village in the country, by a widower who has two children—one a girl thirteen and a boy seven years old. [illegible] Address "HOUSEKEEPER," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One Agent in each County in Illinois and Wisconsin, to sell [illegible]

WANTED—Wood Choppers. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn Street.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Feb. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

600 BBLS. LABRADOR HERRING, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington streets, 600 bbls Labrador Herring, No. 1, new and prime, stored on North Water street. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

10 PIANOS FORTES. AT AUCTION, At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, cor. of Dearborn and Washington sts., ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

2 Piano Fortes, 7-octave, full iron frame and overstrung base, in full rosewood cases, made by Wm. Knabe.

3 Piano Fortes, 7-octave, full iron frame and overstrung base, in full rosewood cases, made by Chas. Stieff.

3 Piano Fortes, 6¾-octave, Parlor Gems, full iron frames and over-strung base, rosewood cases.

1 Parlor Grand Piano Forte, 7-octave, rosewood case, made by T. Gilbert & Co.

1 Grand Piano Forte, 7-octave, rosewood case, made by Hallett Davis & Co.

The above instruments are all new and of the best quality. Parties desiring to purchase can rely upon them as being equal to any Pianos to be found in this city. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. LARGE STOCK OF FRESH AND FINE MILLINERY GOODS. RICH RIBBONS, ELEGANT TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS. At Auction. On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell at our salesroom, a large and rare stock of fresh and desirable Millinery Goods: French Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Rich Ribbons, Gimps, Laces, French Laces, Plumes, Ruches, Bonnet Velvets, Bonnet Wire, Bonnet Frames, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Felt Hats, misses' and children's do., with a great many other goods in the millinery line. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. HARDWARE, FILES, &c. AT AUCTION. We shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11th, at 10 o'clock, a large stock of Hardware, Files, &c., &c., consisting of a large assortment of FILES AND RASPS OF EVERY KIND IN REGULAR ORDER. Chisels of all kinds and sizes, butts, latches, bolts, pulleys, locks, [illegible] with a great variety of other goods too numerous to particularize. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Large assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors and Pictures. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Feb. 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M., we shall sell at our salesrooms, the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, including a fine assortment of superior new furniture, viz: Sofas, parlor, dining and chamber chairs, marble top tables, rocking, easy and sewing chairs, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

10,000 CIGARS, 40 BOXES RAISINS. AT AUCTION; On TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46 Dearborn street. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Houses, Lots and Land, by T. F. Baldwin, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 [illegible]

FOR SALE—House on Washington street, half a block from the Park, [illegible] J. L. LEE, 46 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for farming land, a stock of Groceries and a good two-story house and horse and wagon—store doing a good business. For particulars apply by letter, to "J M," Post Office Box 1668.

FOR SALE.—Ohio street Residence Property for sale low. [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—Six improved Farms in Kane, DuPage, DeKalb, Grundy, Whiteside and Lee Counties; [illegible] GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Farm in Jackson County, Wisconsin, near Black River Falls, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Improved Farm and Timber Land, at Gibson, Lake County, Indiana [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the finest marble front residences on Michigan avenue, [illegible] Apply to J. P. CLINGEN, Real Estate Broker, 49 Clark street, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—280 acres in the south part of Lasalle County, five miles north-east of Minonk Station, on the Illinois Central railroad—240 acres of which is in clean timothy meadow. There is one small house, one granary, [illegible] SHAW, Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the four story brick dwellings 138 and 140 Fourth avenue, just south of Harrison street, [illegible] GOSS & PHILLIPS, corner of Clark and Twelfth streets.

FOR SALE The "Valley View Farm," lying in Madison County, Illinois. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two valuable River Lots on the South Branch. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Block of Fine Residence property in the South Division. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One large double-front counting-house Desk, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Desirable Residence and Business Property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm for sale, one mile east of Huntley Station, on the G. & C. U. R. R., in McHenry county, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Great Bargains. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Residence and Business Property. [illegible]

Amusements.

GOOD SKATING AND GOOD MUSIC AT THE OGDEN PARK To-Night. To-Morrow (WEDNESDAY) Afternoon, THE GRAND BASE BALL MATCH ON SKATES WILL BE PLAYED, And in the Evening, The Grand Masquerade Carnival.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK, Open this Day and Evening. ICE IN FINE CONDITION. BAND IN ATTENDANCE. Grand Carnival This Evening. Randolph Street Cars land you at the door of the Park. [illegible] A splendid stock of Skates to rent.

CENTRAL PARK, NOW OPENED. GOOD ICE.

DR. P. GAYLORD WILL GIVE his Farewell Lecture to his friends and citizens of Chicago, at the WEST MARKET HALL, On Wednesday Evening, Feb. 10. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence precisely at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to be had at the door. Admission 25 cts.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. LOUIS AGASSIZ. PROF. AGASSIZ will deliver his Second Lecture On Thursday Evening, February 11th. Tickets, with RESERVED SEATS, for the remaining three lectures of the course, [illegible] R. CHITTENDEN, Esq., 105 Lake street.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. ITALIAN OPERA. Director ... J. Grau. Positively last week of the season. [illegible] This (TUESDAY) evening, Feb. 9th, Verdi's renowned UN BALLO IN MASCHERA; (THE MASQUERADE BALL) With its great cast: [illegible] Conductor and Musical Director....Sig. Muzio. To-morrow, Mozart's immortal masterwork, DON GIOVANNI (Don Juan.) [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. [illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. Last week of the Great Roaring Black Sea Lion, Old Neptune. First week of THE INVISIBLE LADY. [illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. Washington St., opp. Court House. MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT, THE GREAT ROBINSON Will appear. So will LESTER, The four best Acrobats in the world, BURROWS, KELLY, BORDEAU AND CARROLL. First time of MONS. AND MADAME DENZO, And the new Pantomime of THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL OF THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE, At their new and most elegant Hall, on North Clark street, near Chicago avenue, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9. PROGRAMME. 1. ERECTION OF PYRAMIDS. 2. CRACKOVIENNA, Grand Polish National Dance. [illegible] 3. ERECTION OF PYRAMIDS. 4. CHINESE FESTIVAL, [illegible] 5. LA MARRUSKA, Grand Spanish National Character Dance. 6. ERECTION OF PYRAMIDS. [illegible]

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK.....Sole Lessee and Proprietor. GEO. F. McDONALD.....Stage Manager. RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY OF THE Celebrated Vocalist, TONY PASTOR. Brilliant Programme TO-NIGHT. [illegible]

NOW ON EXHIBITION A GALLERY OF 200 Original Oil Paintings, By eminent living Artists, and Originals of Old Masters, [illegible] 107 Lake Street. [illegible]

PHOENIX HALL, [illegible]

Furnishing Goods.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. The best assortment of BEDDING AND FURNISHING GOODS In the city. THE ONLY PLACE TO FIND PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS Steam Cured, Free from Smell, —AT— E. G. L. FAXON'S 70 LAKE STREET.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING.—One large [illegible]

BOARDING.—One or two [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. [illegible] Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible]

THE NEWS.

The people of Richmond [illegible]

FROM NEW ORLEANS. New York, Feb. 9.—The Cromwell, from New Orleans, has arrived. [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. [illegible]

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1864. [illegible]